The Weekly Post.

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LIFE IS TOO SHORT.

Life is too short to waste
In unavailing tears,
Too short to spend in bootless grief,
In coward doubts and fears.

Too short to give it up
To pleasure: or to sow
One hour in guilt, to yield at last
Eternity of woe.

Time lags not on its way,
But spans our days in haste;
If life should last a thousand years
'Twere still too short to waste.

For, short-lived as we are,
Our pleasures yet, we see,
Evanish soon they live, indeed,
E'en shorter date than we.

But ever with us here
Bide sorrow, pain and care;
The shortest life is long enough
Its allotted grief to bear.

To the old the end is nigh;
To the young far off it seems;
Yet neither should dare to toy with life
Or waste it in idle dreams.

For by each time's servant waits,
Though not for servant's wage;
And the same worm nibbles the bud of youth
That gnaweth the root of age.

Live, therefore, as he lives
Who earns his share of bliss;
Strive for the prize that Virtue wins,
Life's not too short for this.

—*London Reader.*

A FEMALE ADVENTURER.

A Girl Who Goes Through the War and Sees Plenty of the World.

(Waverly New York Advocate.)

In the *Adeocate* of last week was related the strange history of a girl whose life, up to her eighteenth year, was passed in Tioga county, in northern Pennsylvania. Her name is given as Katie Hanson. She loved the woods, and roamed freely through the dim aisles of the forest. Her father presented her with a rifle, in the use of which she became expert.

The Hansons were intelligent, educated people, and had chosen the wilds of the Tioga wilderness because of the facilities offered for accumulating wealth in the lumber business. The nearest neighbors of the Hansons were a family named Johnson, who lived half a mile away. They were lazy, dissolute, ignorant and vulgar people. They lived by lumbering, fishing and hunting.

Between one of the sons of the Johnsons and Katie Hanson an attachment grew out of frequent associations and hunting excursions. This displeased the Hansons, and enmity sprang up between the two families. Katie was forbidden to associate with the young man. She was headstrong, and did not mind her father's injunction.

One day, while in the woods with her little rifle, she became reflective, and sitting on a log she worked herself into a "brown study." She determined to have no more to do with "the Johnson tribe," realizing, as she did, that their social positions were so unequal that a marriage with a lazy, ignorant fellow like the "young Johnson" would result only in unhappiness. Unfortunately her line of reasoning carried her still further, and she concluded that the way out of all her difficulties to forever leave her old haunts. When the conclusion was arrived at she at once started for the State of New York. One night was passed in the lonely woods, and the next day she came across a hunter's cabin, the occupants of which were out. She entered, found provisions enough for a meal, appropriated enough male attire, and then resumed her journey.

Another night was passed in the forests. The next day she entered the village of Corning, where she took the Erie train for Dunkirk, to which place the road had recently been completed. At Dunkirk she found employment as cook on a lake boat. The society was not congenial, and she soon afterward obtained the position of head cook on a first class boat plying between Detroit and Buffalo. This position pleased her and she retained it for a long time.

In the mean time her parents had resorted every means to find her. The first night of her absence her father searched the woods; the next day and night, and for several days and nights, the search was continued, the neighbors joining in. Gradually the idea became stronger that she had voluntarily left home and friends. Although her demeanor had always been of the strictest moral nature and her virtue unquestioned, it was feared that in a wild freak she had gone to some city or village and entered upon a life of shame. This suspicion on the part of her parents and sympathizing friends was the talk of the Johnsons, and the latter lost no opportunity to impress the theory that Katie had been driven to a depraved life by the conduct of her parents. The latter was almost crazed. The father advertised in the papers far and near, and for years he searched in vain for his little Katie.

One day while Katie was in Buffalo, marketing for the steamboat cook-room, she picked up a paper and read the advertisement regarding her and a description of her appearance. This alarmed her, but her alarm turned to positive fear, when, shortly afterward, she saw her father and a policeman enter a low place on the very street along which she was walking with her market-basket on her arm. She hurriedly made her purchases and returned to the vessel. The thought that her father suspected her of dishonoring him by becoming an inmate of such a place as he entered in search of her was agonizing, and in order to undeceive him she almost determined to throw off her disguise and return to her mourning parents. But stubbornness prevailed, and she preferred that all her suffering should continue rather than abandon her purpose of forsaking all who formerly knew her.

When her boat returned to Detroit she gave up her situation and went to Cincinnati, where she obtained employment as cook on a boat running on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The life was rough, and she often longed for the comforts of her old home. She remained thus employed until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when she enlisted as a private. She afterward was promoted to sergeant. In 1864 she was in Gen. Thomas' division of Nashville.

One day her captain, whose name was Hopkins, and who was afterward promoted to major, halted her as she was returning from stationing a squad of pickets. Looking at her sharply, he asked her if she was not a woman. The hot blood mounted to her cheeks. Thus far she had preserved her incognito apparently unsuspected. Her silence and confusion disclosed the truth and she was forced without further words to confess her sex. The captain said he had long suspected it. She pleaded with him not to reveal her secret, but he said General Thomas must know it, and the captain and Sergeant Kate were soon before him. He sent her to the rear in the hospital, where she again donned the costume of her sex, and her duty until the close of the war was to nurse the sick and wounded. When the war ended she married the captain, then major. They tried to live among his folks in Ohio, but her escapades as a soldier had gained her unpleasant notoriety and the tongue of unjust scandal forced them away. Drawing from a bank the money she had saved as steamboat cook, they went to the island of Cuba, in the interior of which they bought a handsome plantation, where they now reside. Their household consists of themselves, two children and a female colored servant.

In this retreat they were found by Col. Wilson of Philadelphia, in 1873. He had frequently spent the winter in Havana, but in that year, in consequence of civil troubles on the little isle, he had sought a retreat further inland, and found it in the house of an accomplished American gentleman and his accomplished and intelligent wife. In time he learned the family secret. And Mrs. Hopkins, the once little Katie, implored him recently to let her parents know of her whereabouts and condition, and to convey to them the assurance of her deep love for them still. She had been brave in everything else, but when it came to writing to her wronged parents and explaining everything she admitted that she was a coward. She and her family now propose visiting her old home in Northern Pennsylvania, and if this tale be true, which we suspect it is, the coming summer will witness a happy reunion in one family at least.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

How a Colorado Pioneer Was Saved From the Fangs of a Rattlesnake.

(From the Denver (Col.) News.)

Two of the early pioneers of Colorado happened to meet in Denver yesterday and, as a natural consequence, the conversation turned on early experiences and adventures. As both parties are noted hunters and guides, their stories related principally to the killing of unusual game or the finding or losing of some mountain trail, intermixed with personal adventures and hardships and other interesting incidents. But the story that produced the most thrilling effect upon the auditors was a snake story, and as both parties vouched for the truth thereof, it would be highly indecorous in a *News* reporter to suggest any doubt as to its literal correctness. And thus the story was told by "The Major:" "Jim and I started out in the mountains early one morning after black-tailed deer. We had no luck up to noon, and then found ourselves on the side of a precipitous mountain. The trail was wide and plain and we soon came to a spring that had burst its way out of a solid rock. Here we both stopped to get a drink. I used the cup first, and then handed it to Jim. He drank and then stepped off side ways to look down the side of the mountain and in the valley. As he stood thus his shoulders reached to a level with a shelf of the rock which projected forward some little distance over the trail. As I rose up from the spring something attracted my attention to this rocky shelf, which was only a few inches from Jim's neck and exactly on a level therewith. To my horror I saw thereon an immense rattlesnake. The horrible reptile was all coiled, his eyes were snapping, his forked tongue protruding and everything indicating an immediate spring. Jim stood perfectly stolid and utterly unconscious of the slightest danger. Any motion on his part, even the slightest, I knew would be instantly fatal. What to do I could not think. I dared not call or shoot. Everything depended upon his remaining perfectly still. After a second's further reflection (and the time seemed an age) I dropped softly down so as to be out of sight of the reptile. I then moved like a shadow toward my unconscious friend. Breathlessly I watched him from fear that every second he would make some slight movement of head or body, and any motion I knew meant death. Soon I was near enough to feel that I could get a firm hold. Without another thought or the slightest word of warning I then grasped Jim by the arm and side and brought him heavily down with a crash upon the trail and among the flinty rocks. As I did this I saw what seemed a flash of light dart out from the rocky shelf, which I knew to be the stroke of the reptile. But my friend's neck was not where the snake had hoped, and Jim was safe."

"And what did Jim say when you slung him down in that style?" asked one of the auditors.

"He commenced cursing me in the meanest sort of way," replied the Major, "till I made him stand up and look at that shelf in the rock. When he saw that, and the snake as well, and saw too how near he had been to a horrible death, he turned around and took my hand, but he didn't say anything more, because he couldn't speak. But then we understood each other, didn't we, Jim?"

"You bet, Major," replied Jim, "and I've always felt kind o' bad because I never have been able to do you as kind a turn as that you did to me, but I don't give up meaning to keep trying, Major."

The Physical Paradox.

It has been said that "the blood is the source of life." It is as truly the source of disease and death. No life, that is to say, no healthy tissue can be generated from impure blood, no organ of the body can normally perform its functions when supplied with impure blood. The fluid that should carry life and health to every part, carries only weakness and disease. Blood is the source of life, only when it is pure. If it has become diseased, it must be cleansed by proper medication, else every pulsation of the human heart sends a wave of disease through the system. To cleanse the blood of all impurities, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the most effectual alterative, tonic, and cathartic remedies yet discovered. *They are especially efficient in scrofulous diseases.*

THE author of the San Francisco passion play has decided to put it on the stage again, and contest the legality of the ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors prohibiting such representations.

NIGHT.

Slowly the sunset fades;
Night's shadows fall;
The pale moon glimmers thro' the shades
About the poplars tall;
The river's waves amid the reeds
Like wan gray serpents crawl.

A hushing wind doth go
In secret, where
The rushes bend with the wave's flow,
And the reeds twist like hair—
Slow stealing, till it takes the ashen boughs
With sudden gusts of air.

Somewhere, a too late bird
Makes shrilly sound;
Close by, the marsh frogs are heard
Upon the weedy ground;
A white owl flits on ghostly wing,
And the bats swarm around.

The quivering planets shine
Through the black night;
They seem to hang like fire-flies on
The tree tops all alight;
The rustling topmost leaves all gleam
With silvery white.

The pale moon grows apace
A warmer hue;
It draws a vail across the face
Of night, which looketh through;
It floods the hills and hidden dells
With misty, yellow dew.

Like pale gold dew it lies
On half-seen trees;
With broad and yellow sheets it clads
The sloping flowery leas;
Its misty smile in the fair skies
Lights up the restless seas.

A hushing wind doth go
In secret, where
The reeds within the river's flow
Wake like long twisted hair,
And dies in silence on the lips
Of lillies lying there.

—*Good Words.*

GALLOWS FRUIT,

And the Efforts of Nashville Doctors to Bring It to Life.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

The hanging of Knox Martin, in this city, attracted an immense assemblage. As Martin dropped, a number of eager doctors gathered around his suspended form. After the slight convulsive movements had stopped, they began to apply tests to discover when animation ceased. It had become generally known that an effort would be made to restore Martin to life. By many it was treated jestingly, but with the little knot of professional men about the scaffold the matter was a serious one. The report of the proposed experiment had spread through the crowd, and it was with the utmost difficulty the police could keep anything like order. In ten minutes all the doctors had pronounced Martin dead. With a distrust natural when doctors had such an interesting subject in prospect, Sheriff Price made them look him in the eye and give their opinion. Still to prevent any possible trouble in case the experiment proved unsuccessful, the Sheriff would not let the rope be cut until fully fifteen minutes had passed. Mr. Cotton had no sooner cut the strand than the eager hands of the medical men eased the rope to the ground. It was the work of an instant to remove the loop from his neck, and efforts were at once taken to restore the dislocated bones to place and relieve the pressure on the spinal cord. The coffin was pulled from under the scaffold, and the dead body placed therein. Several persons took hold, and surrounded by physicians, students and curious spectators, the coffin was hurriedly taken to the crown of an adjacent hill. Here a cowshed had been covered with canvas. A guard of police was on hand, but nothing could restrain the impetuosity of the crowd. The coffin was brought in and laid on the ground. Several persons roughly crowded in, until the air became so hot and close that breathing was a difficult operation. The crowd outside pressed up to the shed and now and then a plank would be pulled off to give a better view of the interesting proceedings within. Some of the more adventurous started to mount the top of the shed, while the apprehensive cries of those inside, fearful of a falling in, mingled with the curses and demands of more room. They pressed hard on the body of the negro, and even had he been half alive, his chances of resurrection would have been small.

Just as soon as the coffin dropped to the ground, Martin's shirt, pants and shoes were torn off, and then began a vigorous rubbing of his legs and arms, while efforts were made to restore breathing by alternate pressure and relaxation on the chest. His head was raised, and in a minute a strong galvanic battery was attached. All began to work and watch for the least signs of returning consciousness. The perspiration poured from the brows of the experimenters, and with more than one of them there was a feeling of faintness. Remarks, not expressive of the least possible chance of the doctors' success, were fully passed around, but still the medical men worked away, and the spectators craned their necks for a glance now and then at the object of so much interest. At last convulsive twitching of the muscles of the face was noticed. Then a movement was describable in his limbs, and finally the most remarkable and satisfactory portion of the experiment—the body—gave three deep drawn gasps for air. After that the efforts seemed to meet with no response, and shortly the doctors ceased operations

The experiment proved an interesting if not entirely successful one. With the usual length of time for hanging, and a place where plenty of pure air could have been obtained, there is some probability that Martin might have been revived.

The crowd finally began to disperse. Martin's body was placed in an express wagon and taken to the medical college. Here it was dumped, sans everything but his white shirt, into the receptacle at the foot of the elevator. The long pulling rope was attached, and the body hauled up to the dissecting room, a heavy load for four pairs of hands. Thrown out on the floor, the magnificent proportions of the murderer were the subject of comment, his six feet or more of height showing a fine manhood. From a casual examination of his neck, it was determined the fall had produced dislocation, and his death was an easy and immediate one. Another fact worthy of comment was the exceeding smal forehead Martin had, the cranium slopling back almost directly from the eyebrows.

Marrying Beneath Her.

(New York Times.)

The recent marriage of a young lady in this city to a handsome young car-conductor, recalls an event of the same complexion which occurred in England some years ago. A young lady, belonging to "an ancient and honorable stock" in Cheshire, a hot-bed of old county families, was in the habit of going into Chester to shop, and generally took the omnibus, to proceed from the railroad station to the heart of the city. In the course of these excursions she contrived to get interested in the "cad of the 'bus," as it would be expressed in England. One morning she was missing, and, on her return home, announced that she had been married an hour ago. The most singular part of the business was that she did not remain with her husband five minutes even after the marriage ceremony, and it must be presumed that she married him under the influence of pique. The family determined to try to get the marriage set aside on the ground of fraud. She had married under the name of Bevan, and they contended that had she given her name as Lee-Bevan the clergyman would have recognized it, and refused to have performed the ceremony; in fact, their plea was that the suppression of Lee was a *suppressio veri*, tantamount to a fraud. The courts, however, decided that the marriage held good. In another case, which occurred more recently, the daughter of the then Chief Registrar of the Court of Chancery eloped with the butler. Her father had received a letter warning him of the attachment, and at first rejected the imputation as absurd; but, on speaking to his daughter, she frankly admitted that it was true. Astonished, he dismissed the butler. A few days later his daughter disappeared. Within a year she died. Her favorite brother was with her in her last hours, and she told him that, while deeply grieved at bringing mortification on her family, she could not have done otherwise. Her husband had treated her with the tenderest kindness, and she was devoted to him. Early in the present century the Countess of Rothes, a peeress in her own right, married a gardener, and the present Countess is her granddaughter. It will thus be seen that mesalliances have oftentimes occurred in the case of persons of very high social position. Nor have they by any means invariably proved unhappy.

FARRAGUT ON HIS SHIP.

A Visit to the Admiral on Board the Hartford During the War.

(Colonel Strother in Philadelphia Times.)

Our next official visit was to Admiral Farragut, on board the Hartford. The beauty of order and discipline is nowhere so fully realized as on deck of a man-of-war. The vessel, otherwise, was an object of historic interest, having received one hundred and twenty-six shots and lost forty men killed and wounded in the great fight. Traces of these honorable scars were still visible on spar and hull, and were pointed out to the visitors by the junior officers with true professional complacency. But the chief interest of our visit was centered in the Admiral himself. He is a small man, well formed and alert in his movements, about sixty years of age, bald, with clean shaven face good features, and of mild and prepossessing manners. Still, there is nothing striking in his presence, and the most astute physiognomist would scarcely suspect the heroic qualities that lay concealed beneath so simple and unpretending an exterior, unless indeed one might chance to see him as we did shortly afterward, just in receipt of the news from Galveston, or again on the eve of battle at Port Hudson. On such occasions the flashing eye and passionate energy of his manner revealed the spirit of ancient vikings. But there was nothing during our visit to stir these latent fires. The Admiral discoursed on the situation at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, prophesying some rough work there shortly. He spread his maps on the table and explained to us how easily he could take Mobile if the government would only give him permission, but they refused to let him take the risk. He spoke disparagingly of iron-clad vesels and rifled guns, declaring that they would ruin the spirit of the navy. I observed that the Duke of Wellington had raised the same objection to the introduction of rifled and long-ranged arms in the British army. The admiral seemed pleased to find his opinions supported by such high authority, and went on to explain his preference for wood vessels, as being lighter and more manageable, and of smooth bore guns of moderate calibre, because a rapid and continuous fire at short range was more formidable and decided an action sooner. He had certainly earned the right to express decided opinions on these subjects, as had the Duke of Wellington in his day; nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that the rifled guns have done some very notable work of late years, both by land and sea.

Just Before Dawn.

(San Francisco Post.)

"Ah! Heaven does indeed temper the wind to the shorn lamb," pathetically said old Mrs. Diffendorfer the other evening at a tea fight, after putting away her twenty-eighth cup of Young Hyson. "Why, what do you mean?" "You know that young widow, Mrs. Biffen, who lives across the street from us? Well, she has nothing but sorrow, trouble, and distress for the past five years. First, her father was killed by a burglar; then her mother married a nigger-minstrel; after that she had the yellow fever and small-pox together; and next her husband failed, and she had to take in washing. It was perfectly dreadful. The poor woman nearly went crazy. She was just beginning to bear up a little again, when her brother was sent up to the Penitentiary for life; and, finally last month, her husband died in a fit, and the very next day her baby choked to death on a gum-drop." "Gracious! the poor thing!" "Wasn't it just terrible! Everybody believed she'd commit suicide then; and she would have done so, too, but last week somebody providentially coaxed her to go to a church-raffle—and what do you all suppose happened?" "What, for Heaven's sake, what?" "Why she won a sealskin sacque!" "You don't mean it?" "She did, though—perfectly splendid—came within an inch of the floor. The darkest hour is just before dawn—after all. Now, isn't it?"

MRS. JENKS has been calling at the White House.

PATRIOTISM IN POLITICS.

Hon. Jas. H. Hopkins' Masterly Philippic Before the Iron City Tilden Club.

"The Infamous Fraud of 1876 Must not be Repeated."

Uncle Sammy's Dispatch to the Club.

"The Great Duty is to Vindicate the Right of the People to Elective Self Government."

The lecture of Hon. James H. Hopkins at Library Hall, Tuesday night, was the first Tilden gun sounded in Western Pennsylvania for the campaign of 1880. Delivered under the auspices of the Iron City Tilden Club it was fitting that the lecture should be an exposition of the great electoral fraud of 1876 and at the same time a tribute to the sterling worth and character of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, the subject of that gigantic fraud. But the lecture was more than this. It was a masterly effort, forcibly relating the faith and practice of the Democratic party; correctly portraying the origin and history of the Republican party; clearly showing the vast importance of fidelity to the Constitution; nicely laying down the duties of citizens and vigorously putting the necessity of free and honest elections at which neither military nor civil officers shall "bulldoze" the voter. While the oration was all this, it was at the same time a reflex of the views entertained by the Democracy of Pennsylvania concerning the electoral fraud and an embodiment of their sentiment concerning Mr. Tilden's candidacy for the Presidency in 1880.

The record of the Tilden Club proves the earnestness of the members in the Tilden cause. The dispatch from Mr. Tilden read to the audience last night gives the lie to those who prate about the decadence of his mental vigor. Its pure and lofty sentiment was heartily endorsed last night, and will be still more strongly endorsed by the Democrats of Western Pennsylvania in time to come. A full report of Mr. Hopkins' philippic, and some account of the circumstances which called it out, are annexed:

A WORD ABOUT THE CLUB.

The Club was organized last November, immediately after the fall election, and at a time when most people of Democratic proclivities were sulking over their defeat. The dominant idea at that time with those who had the hardihood to be present at the initial meeting, was that out of the nettles of defeat should be carved a new incentive for political labor and a new field for the exercise of crushed and latent energies. The friends of Mr. Tilden then present conceived the idea of callling the Club after the rightful President, but did not press the matter until about the middle of December, when at a regular meeting the club, after a warm and spirited contest, was christened the "Iron City Tilden Club" by a vote of 36 to 17. It has grown and prospered ever since as no political organization ever prospered in this county and it has drawn into its membership the solid, substantial men of this city with an influence permeating every section of the county and strong enough to make Mr. Tilden's success in Western Pennsylvania a foregone conclusion. The membership is now large, the treasury is in a healthy condition and the club is one of the permanent and creditable institutions of the city.

THE LECTURE COURSE.

The idea was conceived at once to give a series of lectures on American politics and other live topics of the day. Correspondence was opened with Senators Hill, Lamar, Gordon, Bayard and other prominent Democrats of the nation. Some of these distinguished gentlemen will yet appear before the Pittsburgh public. The club was exceedingly anxious to have the series inaugurated. Knowing the wish, Hon. James H. Hopkins, through his friends, kindly volunteered to deliver the opening lecture. The club appointed a Lecture Committee, the arrangements were completed, and invitations were sent to nearly all the prominent Democrats in the country. Most of the recipients answered promptly, and the larger part of them showed themselves in full sympathy with the object of the club—the nomination of Mr. Tilden as the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1880. Lack of space prevents the publication of the letters this morning.

THE AUDIENCE—TILDEN GLEE CLUB.

Last night was the time appointed for the first lecture, and promptly at the hour people began to flow into the hall. Shortly before eight o'clock the hall was comfortably filled in all parts of the house. The audience was one of the largest of the season attracted by public lecturers, and was comprised of both ladies and gentlemen. On the stage were seated prominent Democrats who have fought long and nobly for the Democratic cause and eager to show their disapproval of the foul outrage of 1876 by giving a most vigorous support to Mr. Tilden in the Presidential contest of 1880. Many other prominent Democrats, with their wives and daughters, occupied places in the orchestra.

While the audience was assembling the Tilden Glee Club, known as the Liddell Glee Club during the late Presidential campaign, and composed of young gentlemen who sang sweetly and frequently for Tilden and Hendricks in that campaign, entertained those present with several choice vocal selections. The members of the Glee Club are also members of the Tilden Club. Their singing last evening was very heartily enjoyed and very liberally applauded.

ORGANIZATION.

At eight o'clock Mr. Henry Meyer, President of the Club, called the assemblage to order. He announced that the Iron City Tilden Club had recently decided to give a series of lectures, and was now in correspondence with prominent Democrats in different parts of the country. Hon. James H. Hopkins consented to deliver the first lecture this evening. Mr. Meyer then read the list of Vice Presidents as follows:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Wm. H. Smith, Esq.,	Hon. Robert Liddell,
R. J. Gibson, Esq.,	Wm. H. McGary,
Chris. Magee, Esq.,	Col. T. B. Searight,
Hon. John H. Bailey,	Jos. R. Hunter, Esq.,
Malcolm Hay, Esq.	Wm. B. Lupton, Esq.,
Hon James P. Barr,	Wm. Magee, Esq.,
John Moorehead, Esq.,	Maj. James F. Ryan,
Alex. Carnahan, Esq.,	Maj. Robert W. Lyon,
Wm Bryant, Esq.,	Dr. T. R. Evans,
Hon. J. B. Guthrie,	W. A. Sipe, Esq.,
Hon. J. K. McClintock,	C. F. McKenna, Esq.,
Hon. J. Birmingham,	John M. Kennedy, Esq.,
Hon. John M. Irwin,	W. J. Langfitt, Esq.,
Dr. A. J. Davis,	T. C. Lazear, Esq.,
Hon. W. McCandless,	Alex. King, Esq.,
Dr. A. M. Pollock,	T. D. Casey, Esq.,
James Herdman, Esq.,	F. M. Hutchinson,
Robert Means, Esq.,	Wm. Alexander,
K. P. Duff, Esq.,	A. W. Foster, Sr.,
Dr. James Kerr,	Dr. James McCann,
P. Foley, Esq.,	James M. Bailey,
Dr. E. A. Wood,	Col. P. N. Guthrie,
Hon. Joseph Hays,	James McGinnis.

SECRETARIES.

Kinsley T. O'Conner, | John A. Staley.

AN INVITATION TO MR. TILDEN.

The Lecture Committee had written to Mr. Tilden, inviting him to attend the lecture, the following letter:

ROOMS OF THE IRON CITY TILDEN CLUB, PITTSBURGH, March 28, 1879.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, New York:

SIR:—We herewith enclose you a card of invitation to a lecture to be given under the auspices of the "Iron City Tilden Club," April 8, 1879, by our townsman, Hon. James H. Hopkins. While we do not expect you to honor us with your presence, we courteously extend you a formal invitation, and shall be pleased to receive in return such words of encouragement as you deem appropriate to the auspicious opening of the campaign of 1880 in Western Pennsylvania.

We claim to have organized the pioneer Tilden Club of the United States, and having organized it we desire its perpetuation until Tilden and Hendricks, the living subjects of the infamous fraud of 1876 have occupied and honored the positions then assigned them by popular public opinion as expressed through the ballots of a sovereign people.

Believing with Judge Black that the "mills of the gods grind slowly," and that "Justice travels with a leaden heel," we await and prepare for the coming retribution.

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,

Henry Meyer,	E. W. Swentzell,
M. F. Cassidy,	Gregor Fox,
James G. Weldon,	D. O. Barr,
C. F. Anderson,	C. O'Donnell,
J. B. Larkin,	B. McKenna.

MR. TILDEN'S REPLY.

In response to this invitation, the Committee yesterday received the following:

NEW YORK, April 8th, 1879.

To the Lecture Committee of the Iron City Tilden Club, Pittsburgh, Pa:

Please communicate to your club my thanks for their invitation to attend the lecture of Mr. Hopkins, though my engagements renders it impossible to be present. In 1876 the Democracy achieved a victory in the name and for the sake of a reform of administration, which would restore the Government in spirit and substance, as well as in form, to the benign character in which it was created by our patriotic ancestors. They were defrauded of the fruits of that victory by a false count of the electoral votes. That wrong casts upon this generation the responsibility of a far greater question. The great duty is to vindicate the right of the people to elective self-government. If the subversion of the elective system proves successful and prosperous, those who are in power will count themselves in at every election and prolong their dominion indefinitely. Such a question ought to be divested of every personal aspect. The wrongs to individuals becomes insignificant in comparison with the crime against the people; against American free government and all the best hopes of mankind.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

The reading of the letter was followed by a tremendous outburst of applause. When the noise had died away Mr. Meyer introduced the lecturer of the evening.

Mr. Hopkins commanded the strict attention of the audience throughout the entire evening. He was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause. The statement, "the infamous fraud of 1876 must not be repeated," created intense enthusiasm, and was followed by a tremendous outburst of applause. The Tilden Club deserves great credit for the success of their movement, and for the order and system that characterized the proceedings throughout. Every detail was attended to and the best of facilities were given the press. We will publish Mr. Hopkins' speech in THE WEEKLY POST of next week.

KEEPING HER MARRIAGE VOW.

Clinging to her Husband Even up to the Fatal Trap of the Gallows.

Walter Watson, who shot Ezra Compton at Highland on the 10th of January last, was hanged last Friday in the jail yard in Newport, Indiana. He was 27 years of age. The hanging was attended with what may be called scaffold effects, in their nature almost beyond the power of pen to describe. Watson's wife, a most respectable and Christian young woman, to whom he had been married about a year, mounted the scaffold with him. We have this account by an eye-witness:

She was with him up to midnight on Wednesday, and was at his side again at 4 o'clock Friday morning, and finally she mounted the scaffold with him. During the last night most of the time she sat on his knee with her arms about his neck, breathing words of love and encouragement. Then anon she sat at his feet, caressing his hands. At 11 o'clock the Sheriff told the prisoner he must make ready. For a moment the little wife was overcome. She fell on her husband's neck in unutterable anguish; but suddenly she raised her flaxen head from his shoulders. There was an almost fierce determination in her eyes, and the lines of her mouth were set. With a tender hand, but without a tear dimming her fixed eyes, she set about to array her husband for his doom. A neat suit of broadcloth had been procured for him. She herself had contributed a pair of slippers and a necktie. The first she placed on his feet, the other she tied about his neck—the neck that was so soon to feel the fatal cord—with a care and attention to details that could not have been exceeded had she been decking him for a marriage feast. She then combed his hair, and having added the last loving touch and made him a really handsome fellow, remarked: "Now you are ready, Walter, and I will go with you." She had announced the day before her determination to accompany her husband on the scaffold, but no one dreamed that she meant to carry it to execution. All the attendants remonstrated with her. One of the ministers said, softly: "Mrs. Watson, this will never do." Quick as a flash she turned on him, replying: "I should not have expected this from a minister. When I was married I promised this to cleave to my husband for better or for worse. I promised this to a minister, and I am going to keep my word as far as God will let me." Precisely at 12 o'clock Sheriff Dallas led the way to the jail yard. About 100 witnesses were there assembled. Holding her husband's hand, the little woman assembled the scaffold. Two chairs were placed over the fatal trap. One was assigned to Watson, the other to his wife. She tenderly took his hand, caressed it, and then fell sobbing on his shoulder. Then the Rev. Mr. Walnscott began to read a carefully prepared prayer from manuscript, and on closing the prayer said: "Brother Watson, be calm and trust in God."

Meanwhile the culprit sat in his chair, unmoved. A heart-broken wife was sobbing on his bosom, strong men sobbed, but the man about to be hanged seemed an uninterested spectator of the absorbing scene of which he was the central figure. For fully five minutes he sat there without the least perceptible twitch of a muscle. There was no bravado in this composure; it was rather the calmness of resignation.

Then the Sheriff said, "Stand up, Walter Watson."

Mrs. Watson arose with her husband. She threw herself on his breast, and said, "Good by, Walter." kissed him passionately on the lips, turned her white face, full of bitterness and reproach on the multitude, stepped back, and fell into the arms of good Christian ladies who stood near to receive her, and was led away. The ordeal was a terrible one for the doomed man. For an instant his face relaxed as his wife pronounced the last good-by. A tremor passed over his frame, but in another moment he recovered himself, and stood as unmoved as a block of stone while the Sheriff read the death warrant. The next instant the drop fell. In thirteen minutes the physician pronounced Watson dead.

In the Sheriff's residence the widow, who had been weeping bitterly, suddenly dried her eyes, and approached the coffin with a firm step, looked longingly at the face, kissed the lips, eye, and brow, arranged the hair and necktie, with a tender hand, and then said, very quietly: "Now please close the coffin and let none see my Walter again." Her request was complied with. She turned away with a look of woe, and said, in a voice full of strange meaning: "I can cry no more. I have no more tears. God have mercy on me and my little baby.

An hour later the coffin was in an eastbound train accompanied by his wife. At Richland, a bleak station seven miles from this point, it was deposited upon the barren ground, and as the train moved only one other person beside the widow was in charge. The face of that broken hearted woman turned up to the occupants of the passing train, most of whom had seen the hanging, will haunt many in their dreams.

DEATH BED CONFESSION.

An Indiana Murderer Kills a Pennsylvania Emigrant.

(Versailles (Ind.) Special.)

In 1852 a man by the name of Englett, from Pennsylvania, and having in his possession from $2,000 to $4,000, came to this county for the purpose of purchasing a farm. He was a member of the Campbellite Church and stopped with a family by the name of Mahoney, then living some four miles south of this place, the family being members of that church. He was never heard of after going to the Mahoney house in the evening. The family stated that Englett retired to bed complaining of being unwell; that he got up in the night and went out, and was never seen by them afterwards. This is the only explanation ever given by the family, and at the time it was freely intimated the man had been murdered by the Mahoneys for his money. Three or four years since, some men quarrying rock near the old Mahoney homestead, came across the skeleton of a human being. It was at once suspected that the skeleton was that of Englett. The teeth still remained in the jaws, and the two upper front teeth were peculiar—broad, and shaped like the teeth of a ground-hog. Information from Pennsylvania confirmed the impression that the remains were those of Englett, persons there describing the front teeth of the skeleton precisely as those of Englett.

On last Wednesday a man by the name of Henry Preble died at his home below town, and was buried on Thursday. On his death-bed he stated that the skeleton exhumed at the quarry was Englett's; that himself and the Mahoney boys had murdered him for his money, and that they got $4,000 from his person, which was given to William Mahoney, now living in Kentucky, for safe keeping, and that the Mahoney boys had afterwards refused to give him any portion of the money. Of course Preble was in no condition to enforce any division.

Further developments will be awaited with interest.

SEVEN OF OUR FOREIGN MINISTERS

Either Now Absent, or About to Absent Themselves from their Several Posts.

(From the Washington Post.)

Minister Taylor is dead; Minister Maynard is visiting relations in Massachusetts; Minister Stoughton is traveling somewhere in Europe for his health; Minister Lowell has applied for and received a leave of absence, and will shortly leave his post; Minister Welsh is dissatisfied with his salary and about ready to resign and come home; Minister Noyes is bobbing around the Continent, attending Grant banquets and condoling with Minister Welsh; Minister Seward is on his native heath, attending to pressing personal matters; Minister Marsh is sick and unable to attend to business, and Minister Foster is making preparations to come home on leave and assist in the occupancy of the late Senator Morton's shoes, at present located in Indiana. Notwithstanding these varied diseases of body, mind, and will of the Ministers mentioned, our diplomatic relations with Germany, Turkey, Russia, Spain, and Mexico continue to be of the most friendly character. What little business we have at these foreign courts is transacted carefully and expeditiously by the under officers of legation, as it would be if the extraordinary envoys and plenipotentiary ministers, figuratively speaking, should all decide to remain away permanently, and their places were kept vacant.

Every one of these gentlemen, however, with the exception of Mr. Taylor, who is dead, draws his salary with a punctuality which is only equalled by the regularity of his absence from his post of alleged duty. This is a total cost to the Government of $108,000 yearly. The value of the services performed by these Ministers is pretty well guaged by the fact that the real work, it there be any such, of the legation goes on as well, if not better, when they are away from their stations as it does when they are nominally present. In other words, in the real sense of the word, they do absolutely nothing, for which distinguished service they draw large compensation.

MITCHELL'S "Reveries of a Bachelor," published in 1850, had a sale within a few months of 12,000 copies, and when a new edition appeared seventeen years ago, 8,000 copies were soon disposed of. It now has an annual sale of about 1,500 copies, chiefly among young ladies who are curious to see how reveries of that kind are constructed.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 12, 1879

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PORTER'S VINDICATION.

The vindication of FITZ JOHN PORTER by the Military Board investigating his conduct during the disastrous POPE campaign of 1862, is of the most complete and sweeping character. We feel rather complimented that the Board takes precisely the same view of PORTER'S conduct that we have on several occasions stated in THE POST. Not only was that gallant, skillful and patriotic officer free of all censure or criticism, but the very action for which he was tried and dismissed from the army, by a packed court, anxious to find a scape-goat for POPE and STANTON, was in the highest degree meritorious. "*He saved the Union army from disaster,*" and any other course than the one he pursued would have been "*a criminal blunder leading to inevitable disaster.*" That's the judgement of General SCHOFIELD'S Military Board, in possession of all the facts and of evidence inaccessible to or kept away from STANTON'S court organized to convict. It is clearly demonstrated that PORTER'S action in a measure mitigated the effects of POPE'S blunders, and, as the Board says, saved the Union army from irreparable disaster.

It is impossible to read the report of the Board to the President without a thrill of admiration for the patience and heroism of PORTER nder undeserved condemnation. For seventeen years he has borne the stigma of dishonorable dismissal from the army, conscious all the time that his own fidelity and skill saved his persecutors of that wretched campaign from crowning disaster and disgrace. PORTER has been great in adversity. Patiently and earnetly he has begged for a rehearing; not for clemency or mercy, but for justice. Granted at last, he comes out of the ordeal glorified as a martyr to one of the most shameless and venemous persecutions in our history.

The Board closes its report by recommending the President "to annul and set aside the finding and sentence of the Court Martial, and restore General FITZ JOHN PORTER to the position of which that sentence deprived him; such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from the service." The Board recommend this "with entire unanimity and without doubt."

POPE and MCDOWELL, we judge, will be glad to take refuge in the smallest hole on the continent. The former inspired the mockery of a trial in 1862, and the latter for years kept secreted the evidence that would have cleared PORTER of the most serious charge against him.

THE RIOT DAMAGE BILL.

Mr. LONG evidently saw there was no hope of passing the original four million bill, when he submitted a modified proposition on Wednesday reducing the sum to three millions, naming three of the commissioners and authorizing the Governor to appoint two others, and also providing real estate should not be taxed to meet the pay ments. This was voted down on Thurs day, by 92 ayes to 103 nays. If this is a test vote, and it has that look, there is not much hope of passing a bill for the State at once to assume the riot losses.

Mr. HEWITT of Blair, then submitted an amendment providing that when the Supreme Court shall decide the special law of 1849 illegal and void in operation and unconstitutional, and that the State is liable, the Governor shall appoint a commission to ascertain the damages, and report to the next Legislature the amount, so that an appropriation can be made.

This is offered as an amendment to that of Mr. FENLON of Cambria, printed in THE POST of yesterday, which named Messrs. GROW, JENKS and HUGHES as a commission to ascertain whether the State is legally liable for the losses; and if so, to ascertain the amount of the losses, which are to be paid out of the State Treasury.

It seems likely that one of these two propositions will be adopted. HEWITT'S remits the question of responsibility to the Supreme Court and FENLON'S to a commission of three citizens named.

LEAF FROM MR. HAYES'S RECORD.

If there has been anything revolutionary in the political debate in progress in Congress it has come from the Republicans. The Democrats have a majority in both houses of Congress; they are engaged in proper and constitutional methods of legislation. There is no pretence the repealing sections they have added to the appropriation bills are unconstitutional or revolutionary Men may differ about their merits, but they are clearly within the scope of legislative power. Objection is made to the mode of repeal, by amendment to appropriation bills, but it has been used by all parties, and especially by the Republican party. One of the very laws, which it is now proposed to modify so as to make it non-partizan and yet retain all the useful purposes which can be claimed for it—we mean the Deputy Marshal and Supervisor law—was appended to the Sundry Civil appropriation bill in 1872, and forced through Congress by Mr. GARFIELD as part of that appropriation bill. He even refused to let the measure be considered separately, as was desired by those who opposed it, but insisted it should be considered as part of the appropriation bill.

The Republicans, with consummate cheek, now that they are in a minority by the verdict of the American people, denounce the precedents of legislation they have themselves fixed, as revolutionary. When in power they never hesitated to put riders on appropriation bills covering the most pernicious and unfairly partizan laws. But it is revolution, they cry, for the Democrats to repeal or modify these wrongful acts. They set up a claim of infallability for themselves; they can do no wrong; it pleases them to denounce one year what they were active in doing the year before. Can they be so blind as to suppose the people do not take cognizance of these facts. Or, what is more likely, are they driven to these acts of shameless desperation by the consciousness that power has gone from them?

The audacious threats, made on the floor of the House by such intimates of HAYES as GARFIELD, that the appropriation bills will be vetoed if the Democrats add to them the repealing laws, are the only things savoring of revolution we have yet seen in this whole business. If a President can send his followers to the houses of Congress, with threats he will veto pending legislation, there is an end of free discussion and free action. The proceedings of Congress will be under duress; the freedom of the legislative bodies will be destroyed. So loose a thinker as General GRANT appreciated the impropriety and evil of such a course, and declared on a well known occasion, that he would merit impeachment should he hold the threat of a veto over the legislatton of Congress.

One of the most notable instances in our history, of adding political legislation to appropriation bills, was in 1867, when the Republican Congress to carry out their reconstruction policy and hamper and embarass President JOHNSON, added sections to the army bill which virtually took away from the President his constitutional powers as Commander-in-Chief of the army. This bill was sent to the President on the last day of the session with the distinct and openly declared threat that if he did not sign the bill they would adjourn and the appropropriation should fall; and the President, thus coerced in a way Mr. GARFIELD and other Republicans now furiously denounce as "revolutionary," instead of vetoing the bill thus forced on him, as the Republicans now demand that Mr. HAYES shall do, signed it under protest "lest by witholding his signature the necessary appropriation be defeated."

What makes this case peculiarly interesting—and we are indebted to the New York *Herald* for hunting up the facts—is that Mr. R. B. HAYES, now the *de facto* President, was then a Republican member of the House from Cincinnati, and as such joined with his party friends in coercing President JOHNSON into the approval of the most pernicious political legislation, by tacking it on an appropriation bill, and sending it to the President with the avowed threat if he did not sign the bill Congress would adjourn and leave the administration without supplies. ANDREW JOHNSON did sign it under protest.

The precedents, the facts and the arguments are all with the Democrats in the pending conflict. We have never witnessed greater earnestness on the part of the Democrats we meet than on this question, nor such unaminity. They feel themselves intrenched on principles vital to free government and free elections. It is the first step to guard the ballot box in 1880 against the Republican crimes that polluted it in 1876.

THE "REVOLUTION" EXPLODED

The *Gazette*, amid an immense amount of point-no-point bloody shirt balderdash, reaches one conclusion, that with the laws on the statute books the Democrats propose to repeal, and with "military protection at the polls,"

There would be free elections in the South, and Republicans would be returned to Congress by a free people unawed by bull-dozers and rifle clubs.

"Military at the polls," as a safeguard of free elections is simply an admission that our Republican institutions are a failure. Monarchical England, as we have shown, has a more stringent law prohibiting their presence at the polls than the one the Democrats propose to enact. In 1872, the regular military for a partizan propose made their appearance at the polls at the election in Philadelphia (under the law the Democrats demand shall be modified), on the order of Federal authority, and without the consent of the local and State governments. Gov. GEARY, the Republican Governor of the State, deemed the outrage so flagrant he made it the subject of a message to the Legislature, in which he said:

The employment of the United States troops at elections without the consent of the local and State governments has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the General Government, and, if persisted in, must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character and so injurious in its tendencies as to merit prompt consideration and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said, "He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our legislatures," and, what is especially pertinent to the case in point, "He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power." * * * With a good President the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully, a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our Republican institutions.

General GARFIELD, whom the Republicans of the House accept as their leader, in the last session of Congress, speaking on this identical measure now pending prohibiting troops at the polls, avowed his willingness to vote for it, if separated from the appropriation bill. "Lest it should be a rock of offense and a stone of stumbling, to any man in the country," he said, "I for one am willing to let it go out of the law rather than even to appear to sin against the liberty of the citizen." He repeated this declaration in the House on Friday, when Mr. TUCKER of Virginia, put the specific interrogatory to him whether he would vote for the proposed repeal as a separate measure.

We quote from the debate:

Mr. TUCKER—"I should like to ask the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) whether he did not say in his speech the other day that he was not opposed to the legislation proposed by the majority on its merits?"

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Garfield. "If the clause prohibiting the use of troops at the polls was in a separate bill I would vote for it."

"Very well," said Mr. Tucker, "the gentleman admits that on its merits the section should be repealed, but because of the methods the President should veto the bill."

A loud burst of applause greeted this exposure of the true inwardness of this foolish fight the Republicans are making.

Into what narrow proportions this tremendous and blood curdling revolution has dwindled, when the Republican leader of the House declares that, considered on its merits, the law ought to be repealed. He only objects to the method of repeal, which happens to be the precise method the Republicans adopted, under the lead of this same GARFIELD, in placing on the statute books much of the odious legislation the Democrats now propose to strike out.

It seems to us, with all intelligent and candid people this should end the discussion on repealing the law authorizing the presence of the troops at the polls, "to preserve the peace," on the whim of any military subordinate. Those who advecate such a power are not fit citizens of a free government. They would be hooted out of Parliament in monarchical England, and could have no place in the government of Republican France. BISMARCK might tolerate them as coadjutors in his despotic policy of making the German Parliament the mere register of the decrees of the central power.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THERE are rumors current in private political circles that General GRANT'S well known weakness has so mastered him, that he is not at all likely to be troublesome to ELAINE or SHERMAN as a Presidential candidate.

THERE is not a screed in favor of bringing the down trodden black men from the Southern States and planting them in New England. Somebody else must take care of them. There is no room among the Yankees for the colored man and brother.

WEITELAW REID of the New York *Tribune*, finding the secret so well kept that he had been offered the German mission, that it never would be known, publishes his letter of declination. We regret very sincerely that he did not accept, as we never did like BISMARCK.

SIXTY out of the seventy-six Democratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania have declared for TILDEN and HENDRICKS. The HANCOCK movedon't seem to be booming. Senator WALLACE ought to be sent for at once and have this TILDEN "trick" stopped.

THE Republicans of the Senate have indecently snubbed Senator BRUCE, colored, of Mississippi, in making up their side of the committees. The Democrats propose to constitute a new committee on the Freedman's Bank swindle, and put BRUCE at the head of it.

THE Democcatic Senate is confirming Mr. HAYES' appointments almost without exception. This is in pleasant contrast to the way the Republicans of the Senate treated ANDREW JOHNSON'S appointments. They rejected nearly every appointment he made, including some of the most eminent men in the country, and treated him with marked and constant discourtesy.

THERE will soon be a million of bondholders of the ten dollar four per cent. among the workingmen, who do not apprehend any danger from revolution just yet. It would be of great advantage to this city, if her bonds could be placed at the same figures and thus interest the whole community of workingmen in the investment. They would then take a greater interest in city affairs, and see too that it was economically managed.

THE funding operations of the Government have been completed, so far as the five-twenties are concerned, the Secretary of the Treasury having given notice that subscriptions of four per cent. bonds have been received to the full extent of the five twenty bonds outstanding. The ten dollar refunding certificates will be sold as heretofore. The four per cent. bonds, the Secretary states, will hereafter be sold only for the redemption of ten-forties of March 3, 1864.

FOR the first quarter of 1879 the arrivals at Castle Garden, New York, show an increase of nearly 30 per cent. over the corresponding quarter of 1878. The stagnation of trade and industry, and the idleness caused by the strike fever in England, have doubtless had some effect in bringing about the increase, while the disastrous condition of the working people in Germany and the Government's persecution and banishment of the Socialists will account for most of the remainder.

THERE are misapprehensions about the immediate results of General PORTER'S vindication by the Advisory Board. He has not been reinstated in the army, nor has he acquired any legal claim to the large sum of back pay—variously estimated at from $75,000 to $134,000—which would be due to him in the event of such reinstatement. If Mr. HAYES agrees, and it is said that he does, with the report of the Advisory Board he detailed, he (in the exercise of the pardoning power) can restore PORTER to citizenship, and can ask Congress to pass a special act reinstating PORTER in the army, or creating an appellate court to rehear the case; but there his authority ends. Congress alone can give back to General PORTER his old rank. It was that of Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army and Major General of volunteers. The New York *Herald* urges, and this seems to be the general sentiment of the press, that Congress take immediate "action to do justice to a soldier who did great and important services to the nation in many battles, and was dishonorably dismissed from the army for a service more important in its results than all the others."

Cattle Disease in this State.

Thomas J. Edge, who is secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and has been appointed by Governor Hoyt to look after pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in this State, on Monday last went out to Derby, near Philadelphia with Drs. Michener and Gadsden, veterinary surgeons, of Philadelphia. They say that they found the disease existing not only in that one herd on a single farm, but on five or six other farms. Two cows on the first farm, they state, were found in the last stages. One was unable to stand up; the other could merely limp along. Dr. Gadsden says that the moment he saw them he knew it was contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The symptoms of the disease are a peculiar cough or grunt and a turning outward of the elbows, together with extreme weakness. In the cow that was killed they state that positive proof was found as to the nature of her disease.

Mr. Edge says all that can be done at present, in the absence of legislation, is to quarantine herds and prevent as far as possible the spread of the disease. It exists in this State, according to Mr. Edge and the veterinary surgeons, in five different places in the neighborhood of Darby, Bristol, Yardleyville, Harrisburg and in Washington county.

Drs. Michener and Gadsden, who set forth that they visited the cattle out at Darby by direction of the Governor, have made public a certificate over their own signatures, in which they declare upon their professional reputations that the disease among the cows examined out at Darby is contagious pleuro-pneumonia of a malignant character. The disease is supposed to exist now in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Virginia. New York and New Jersey have already secured legislation on the matter and are busy trying to stamp it out. Pennsylvania, as stated, has a bill pending before the Legislature, which, if passed, will give the Governor power to inaugurate a similar stamping-out process to that which is in operation in New York and New Jersey—that is, appoint inspectors with power to seize and kill all cattle found infected with the disease; issuing certificates of value to the owners, who will be reimbursed by the Commonwealth, and to quarantine the healthy ones to dry and prevent the spread of the contagion.

Discipline in the Public Schools.

In New York on Thursday last, a fire broke out in public school No. 17, where was present that day, by roll call, in the primary and grammar schools, 2,350 boys and girls in different rooms on three floors. There were none but lady teachers. The fire spread rapidly, the alarm became general early, and the children were terribly frightened. But these ladies proved themselves fully equal in the dreadful emergency. With placid voices and the quiet exercise of their habitual authority they quelled every incipient tendency to panic, kept the children in their seats and places, and marched them as orderly as if on parade, class by class, room by room, down the stairs, out of the building and into the open air, without a scratch or bruise to any one, and almost without the loss of a single article of clothing. This was done with the smoke all around them and the flames close behind them, and it speaks volumes for the cool, calm heroism of these ladies, and for the excellent drill and discipline of the pupils. It shows also a vast improvement in the manner of meeting these emergencies, for it has only been a few years since many lives were lost in one of the New York schools during a panic and rush caused by an alarm of fire. One of the New York papers truly says that had such a fire broken out in a theater containing 2,350 persons, a panic and a catastrophe like that of the Brooklyn theater could scarcely have been avoided.

Two millions of eucalyptus trees have been planted in Algeria. The French Government has granted a subvention to a company for the planting of a yet larger number. In Corsica more than a million trees have been planted. In Cyprus, 30,000 have already been planted by the British authorities in the fever infested localities. The Italian Government is planting quite a forest of these miasma-absorbing trees on the Campagna, in the vicinity of Rome. Prince Troubetkoy thinks the *eucalyptus mayydalina* is the most useful variety of the tree. It is very picturesque and of remarkably rapid growth. Plants grown in pots, and replanted at the age of six months, have attained in eight years a height of 17 meters. Its leaves contain six times as much volatile oil as those of the *eucalyptus globulus*. It grows as well in a damp as in a dry and exposed soil. It bears cold very well, having resisted a temperature of 21 Fahr. in a villa near Rome.

PETROLEUM fuel is beginning to be used in California quite extensively. The manufacturers of Los Angeles unite in declaring it to be fully as cheap as wood and coal in its first cost, with the following important advantages: It saves expense of handling, feeding, raking, slagging and ashing, and by not having to open the fire doors, admitting cold air to the boilers, steam is economized. Thu In effect, it is far cheaper than other fuel. The mode of firing is thus: Into the tank containing crude oil as it comes from the well, a jet of steam is sent, which carries with it a charge of oil, which, through a pipe is distributed in fine spray over the fire chamber. The heat is intense, and there is no refuse. One man at the stopcock is the sole attendant. What is wanted to make this fuel a priceless boon to that coast is a process by which iron and other metallic ores can be smelted. They abound throughout, with lime for fluxing and firestone for hearths.

MORE than one-half of the pensioners on the rolls receive from the Government less than one hundred dollars per annum, and a very large proportion less than fifty dollars a year. There is another large class that receives from one hundred to two hundred and sixteen dollars each, and only about twelve hundred get over $300. The pensions range from twelve dollars to $864 per annum, the latter sum being paid to eleven pensioners "totally disabled." The list is continually decreasing by deaths, by the marriage of widows and by minor children coming of age; but increases in rates and additions to the rolls prevent a reduction in the amounts expended yearly. In a very few years the minor children will all be of age, and then, it is to be expected, there will be a rapid reduction in the appropriations annually required for the payment of pensions.

IN Nevada, which we believe is a Republican State, gambling is regulated by statute, Faro, monte, roulette, jourquesette, roudo, keno, "tan," "diana," and all other games known to that enterprising State, are prohibited under a penalty of $1,000 to $3,000 fine, or three months' to a year's imprisonment, unless a license costing $100 the first month and $75 each subsequent month, has been received. The games cannot be carried in the lower story of any building except in counties that have less than 1500 voters. Boys under 15 are not to be allowed admission, and any one who deals a "hogging" game, whatever that may be, will be guilty of a misdemeanor.

THE following are the official footings of the recent Chicago municipal election: For Mayor: Harrison, Democrat, 25,604; Wright, Republican, 20,440; Schmidt, Socialist, 11,807; Democratic majority over Republican for Mayor, 5,161. For Treasurer: Seipp, Democrat, 26,071; Farwell, Republican, 20,630; Stauber, Socialist, 10,818. Seipp over Farwell, 5,441. Total vote, 57,861. Chicago at the Presidential election, 1876, cast 61,457. The City Council stands: Democrats, 17; Republicans, 14; Socialists, 4; Independent Democrat, 1. Last year Chicago gave over 4,000 Republican majority.

THE fight between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio roads over the right of the latter to send cars through to New York by the line of the Philadelphia junction railroad, about one mile of which the Pennsylvania claims to own, is the subject of a suit brought in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, in the name of Francis S. Lathrop and Lewis H. Taylor of New York, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Junction railroad, asking the Court to enjoin the defendants from hindering the transit of the cars of the Baltimore & Ohio Company.

ENGLISH critics are beginning to acknowledge that Hanlan, the champion oarsman of America, is to be a formidable antagonist of Hawdin in the coming contest on the Thames. Hanlan is from Toronto. He very cleverly defeated all with whom he rowed last season, and fairly earned the right to represent this continent in races in England. Since he began practice on the other side his health has been imperfect, yet he shows a strong, telling stroke. His style was the subject of unfavorable comment when he first took to the water, but his excellences are now conceded.

THE annual day of fasting, humiliation and prayer in Massachusetts passed off this year with unusual brilliancy. In Boston, on Thursday, business was suspended, a fine two mile race by four crews in Charles river was won by the Kelleys in 14:20, the base ball season was opened by the Bostons defeating a picked nine, 3 to 0, and, besides services in churches, there was a twenty mile race for female walkers in Music Hall, won by Ida Blackwell in 4h., 1m., 27s., Nellie Reynolds taking second money. Vermont fasts and prays next Friday.

BOSS SHEPHERD of Washington has leased his palatial house to Hon. A. M. Bliss of New York. Mr. Shepherd is going to Mexico, where he will remain until he joins the throng of seventy-five thousand who go to California to act as an escort of honor to General Grant, and land him in the White House, when everything is to boom again, as it did during the first six years of his reign. His suffering friends are yearning and aching for a return of those happy days when a privileged few thousands fattened on the misery of the millions.

EXCLUSIVE of vacancies there are three hundred and sixty-two members of the present Congress, including of course, the Senate. Professionally they are divided as follows:

Lawyers	241	Professional office-holders	2
Merchants	24	Miners	2
Bankers	12	Carpenter	1
Farmers	18	Stone cutter	1
Editors	10	Miller	1
Manufacturers	9	Surveyor	1
Doctors	7	Live stock dealer	1
Railroaders	5	Ticket agent	1
Teachers	3	Without regular occupation	18
Clergymen	2		
Insurance men	2		
Lumber dealers	2		

THE Philadelphia *Times* states that cable dispatches from England announce the beginning of the trial of the cause in which the Messrs. Collins, contractors for the Madeira and Mamore Railroad, in Brazil, are most concerned, for upon the issue depends the unlosening, to their claims for work done, a fund of some $4,000,000, now in the Bank of England awaiting the decision of this trial.

IN her recent narrative of travel Mrs. Burton, wife of the explorer, says that there is an extraordinary resemblance between the Magyar and the Southern Irish. The Hungarian magnate still lives like the Squireen and Buckeen of Mr. Lever's novels, and no Galway land owner of the last generation was less fitted by nature and nurture to manage his affairs.

FOR THE OLD TICKET.

Sixty Out of Seventy-Six Democratic Representatives for Tilden.

(Harrisburg letter in Evening Telegraph.)

Mr. Provins, the Democratic Representative from Fayette county, has made a canvass of his Democratic colleagues on the Presidential question, and has obtained to a paper declaring for Tilden and Hendricks the signatures of sixty out of seventy-six Democrats in the House. They are as follows: Jacob Provins, C. A. Dannehower, Robert McCachran, A. C. Davis, Joseph E. Noble, John O'Neil, A. M. Rhroads, Edwin Hallowell, Sygmington Phillips, James Ligget, James L. Warden, J. W. Kahle, Jacob Truby, W. R. White, J. E. Smith, C. H. Foster, Michael Cassidy, I. Banks, G. S. McFarlan, W. A. Murray, J. P. Gephart, George D. Schaeffer, John H. Riegel, George H. Graham, James Humphreys, N. M. Markle, E. C. Leighty, H. C. Moon, James M. Taylor, A. B. Campbell, D. D. Sherwood, Ernest, Nakel, Wm. Campbell, S. J. Smith, F. B. Heller, J. G. Zern, John Sweeney, C. A. Smith, Henry Scholl, A. W. Stephens, Charles R. Gentner, A. W. Leech, P. S. Bowman, Geo. F. Smith, Richard McClosky, L. D. Woodruff, Geo. E. Sherwood, John Messenger, Findley Patterson, J. C. Kirk, M. S. Sellers, Andrew Selden, P. C. Newbaker, Joseph Fabel, J. M. Hackett, J. Weist, L. J. Vanderslice, John Donahue, G. J. Eldred, Charles B. Palsgrave and D. R. Anderson. This shows that the Tilden movement booms among the Democracy.

PAYMENT OF STOLEN BONDS.

No Remedy for Owners in Case of Securities Payable to Bearer.

The question presented in the case of Mr. Daniel Brenan and others, who are losers of stolen Government bonds, was submitted to Mr. Gilfillan, United States Treasurer, with the inquiry whether in the event of due notice and description of such stolen bonds to the Government the Treasury was not bound to withhold payment until the rights of the aggrieved parties should be determined legally as against the persons presenting the bonds. In reply Mr. Gilfillan simply handed the following standing order of the Treasury, issued in the time of Mr. McCulloch, and for obvious reasons strictly adhered to ever since:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1867.

"In consequence of the increasing trouble, wholly without practical benefit, arising from notices, which are constantly received at the department respecting the loss of coupon bonds which are payable to bearer, and of treasury notes issued and remaining in blank at the time of the loss, it becomes necessary to give this public notice that the government cannot protect and will not undertake to protect the owners of such bonds and notes against consequences of their own fault or misfortune. Hereafter all bonds, notes and coupons payable to bearer, and treasury notes issued and remaining in blank, will be paid to the party presenting them in pursuance of the regulations of the department in the course of regular business, and no attention will be paid to caveats which may be filed for the purpose of presenting such payment.

"H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE low grade of civilization of the Australian aborigines is attributed to the total absence from the continent of ferocious and powerful animals, the ease which the poor and limited quality of their food is obtained, and their national isolation.

As spirituous liquors will injure men, so opium or morphia will harmfully affect the baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is *the* remedy for the baby. It is free from opium. Price 25 cents.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

BISMARCK was sixty five years old yesterday.

BOSTON juveniles peddle rosebuds in the street for four cents each.

THE zither players of Germany will soon hold a Musical Convention.

MR. WHITTIER, sad to say, is in failing health, and unable to do any literary work.

CHICAGO *Times* etiquette: "Never pic your nose, unless you wear a diamon ring."

EIGHTY-ONE newspapers in California oppose the new State Constitution and forty-five favor it.

THE German Socialists changed the name of their paper from *Liberty* to *Bismarck*, but it was suppressed all the same.

SENATOR HAMPTON has returned to Columbia from the low country. He thinks that he shall not attend the extra session of Congress.

CHARLES BENNETT, a California gymnast, who died a few days ago, could run twenty miles at a high rate of speed, and could lift easily a weight of one thousand pounds.

MR. PAUL MASSINGALE of Warren County, Pa., is said to be a second "blind Tom." He has no knowledge of music, yet a fine performer on any instrument. He expects to travel.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN, who is contesting the election of his successful competitor to Congress, asserts that it was the liberal disbursement of Simon Cameron's money that defeated him.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY THOMPSON escorted fifteen or twenty ladies to see "H. M. S. Pinafore" in Washington. The audience very cordially greeted "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts."

"IKE MARVEL," the quietest of authors, is now a white haired man, with a genial, intellectual face and kindly eyes, whose country life, brightened by his family, his books and his pipe, is truly idyllic.

MR. D. R. LOCKE'S (Petroleum V. Nasby) comedy of "The Widow Bedott; or, A Hunt for a Husband," was produced for the first time at the Providence Opera-House, on Friday evening last, and proved a decided success.

LORD CALISLE was much amused by a saying of George Canning to Frere, whom he had reproved for some tardiness in Spain. Frere apologized by saying, "It was the fault of the city authorities. In fact, I could not get a mule." "Was not the mere (Mayor) willing?" asked Canning.

A REPEATER tried to vote for a dead man in San Francisco and a little Irishman objected. "On what ground?" said the judge. "Because, begorra," said Pat "the man died in the Fourth ward, and ye are after voting him in the Third."—[*Boston Courier.*

THE brother of the desperado Currie, who murdered the actor Porter, is the Mayor of Shreveport, La. He has gone down to Marshall, Texas, where the shooting took place, accompanied by a physician, to whom he has offered a thousand dollars if he can save young Barrymore's life.

A CLERICAL wag thus epitomizes the peculiarities of the canons of St. Paul's, London, in the matter of sermons; Canon Gregory can read his sermons, but can't write them; Canon Lightfoot can write his sermons, but can't read them, canon Liddon can do both, and Bishop Claughton can do neither.

AT dessert the mistress of the house places upon the table a superb cake, then, glancing round the festive board, mumbles a brief grace in Choctaw and says: "Well, if nobody will have any we'll keep it for tea. Janet, put this cake away? Time, four seconds.—*French Paper.*

WALTER WATSON, who was worked off at the end of a rope at Newport, Ind., on Thursday, "died game." After the order for the execution had been read, the Sheriff inquired, "What have you to say?" "Nothing," was the cool reply of Watson; "go on with the execution."

THE negro barber, James Jefferson, who was nominated by the Democrats of Providence, Rhode Island, for a seat in the General Assembly, received the full party vote, but seems to have secured no Republican votes, the Republicans keeping strictly within party lines, and so defeating him.

THE Charleston (S. C.) *News* thinks that it would be a "healthful change" to require the Cabinet officers to be chosen from the political party in the majority in Congress "so that the majority though the Cabinet, should be held directly responsible for the management of public affairs."

PRESIDENT ANDREW D. WHITE, who has been nominated to be Minister to Germany, was the second recipient of the De Forest medal at Yale College for combined excellence in writing and elocution. His subject, "The Diplomatic History of Modern Times," has a suggestive meaning in connection with the position now offered to him.

MR. BALDWIN realized $660 a week by entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Harriot (Miss Clara Morris) at his famous ranch at San Gabriel. On her arrival, Miss Clara Morris asked for a scrap of writing paper. The writing-desks were all closed, but the housekeeper found an old envelope that answered the purpose, and that envelope was found to contain a note for $1,080 on a banking-house that Mr. Baldwin had wholly forgotten.

ADJUTANT NOBLE of the Second Michigan Infantry lost his sword and his life at the fight at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1863, and his sister has just recovered the sword after searching for it diligently ever since. It was captured by Captain H. H. Moseley of an Alabama regiment, who discovered the name of its owner by letters found on his body, and last winter advertised it in a Detroit newspaper. The sister heard of the advertisement and, addressing Captain Moseley at Marion, Ala., received the lost weapon with a very gentlemanly letter from its captor.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS is described by the Boston *Herald* as the possessor of a short, gray beard, gray hair, and a Derby hat, with a brim so narrow as to give him an almost ridiculous appearance. His voice is tremulous and low, his shoulders stooping, and he looks like a very old man. It is stated by the Portsmouth (Va.) *Times* that Mr. Davis has had a full-length portrait of himself painted in the clothes he wore when he was captured, and that journal sweetly and gracefully adds: "This completely and historically refutes the Yankee lie about his feeling dressed up as an old woman."

PLEURISY PAINS and all Asthmatic or Bronchial Affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWS

HAVE HOPE.

The shadow of the mountain falls athwart the lowly plain,
And the shadow of the cloudlet hangs above the mountain's head—
And the highest hearts and lowest wear the shadow of some pain,
And the smile is scarcely fitted ere the anguished tear is shed.

For no eyes have there been ever without a weary tear,
And those lips cannot be human which never heaved a sigh:
For without the dreary winter there has never been a year,
And the tempest hide their terrors in the calmest summer sky.

So this dreary life is passing—and we move amid its maze,
And we grope along together, half in darkness, half in light;
And our hearts are oftened hardened by the mysteries of our ways,
Which are never all in shadow and never wholly bright.

And our dim eyes ask a beacon and our weary feet a guide,
And our hearts of all life's mystery seeks the meaning and the key:
And a cross gleams o'er our pathway, on it hangs the crucined,
And He answers all our yearnings by the whisper: "Follow Me."

—*Father Ryan.*

MADAME BONAPARTE.

The American Girl That Married Napoleon's Youngest Brother.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

"I would rather be the wife of Jerome Bonaparte one hour than the wife of any other man for life." So the estimable Madame Bonaparte of Baltimore is reported to have said when, soon after her brilliant marriage to the brother of the first Napoleon, her friends suggested that perhaps trouble was in store for her. The trouble came. It was on the 24th of December, 1803, that Jerome Bonaparte, commander of a French frigate, was married in Baltimore to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the beautiful daughter of the wealthy shipowner William Patterson. Before the marriage her father opposed it, and sent his daughter to Virginia to get her away from the fascinating foreigner. After the marriage the Emperor Napoleon opposed it, and ordered that the young wife should not be permitted to set foot on the soil of France.

Betsey Patterson was eighteen years old when she first saw Jerome Bonaparte. Her beauty was remarkable, and so were her accomplishments. Nobody was surprised that the young Frenchman, then on a visit to Captain Joseph Barney of Baltimore, with whom he had served in the French navy, should surrender to her charms of person, of mind and of fortune. Indeed, the fact that at an evening party his gold watch-chain became entangled somehow or other in her hair was very generally mentioned as a pretty and favorable omen. He seems to have loved her with Gallic ardor, and even to have resolved to give up all hope of preferment under the empire, in order that he might stay in this country and maintain his relationship to her. Napoleon's animosty, however, was on the increase, and the pair resolved to go to France and plead their cause before him. Meanwhile Jerome's supply of money was cut off, and the following communication was received from his imperial brother:

"I will receive Jerome if, leaving in America the young person in question, he shall come hither to associate himself to my fortune. Should he bring her along with him, she shall not put a foot on the territory of France. If he comes alone I shall recall the error of a moment and the fault of youth. Faithful services and the conduct which he owes to himself and to his name will regain him all my kindness."

At the same time the youthful bridegroom was informed that, so far as France was concerned, his marriage had been annulled by the following decree of the French Senate:

"By an act of the eleventh Ventose, prohibition is made to all the civil officers of the empire to receive on their registers the transcription of the act of the celebration of a pretended marriage that Jerome Bonaparte has contracted in a strange country during the age of minority, without the consent of his mother and without previous publication in the land of his nativity."

Commander and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte nevertheless tried to set sail for France. They were unsuccessful. The French man-of-war lying in New York Harbor was afraid of some British craft outside of Sandy Hook, and would not venture down the bay. The American vessel which took out General Armstrong, our Minister to France, they failed to reach. At length they embarked in a ship bound for Cadiz, Spain, and were wrecked on the coast of Delaware, Jerome and his young wife being saved with difficulty. Not in the least daunted, they finally, on the 11th of March, 1805, about fifteen months after their marriage, took passage in the Erin, one of Mr. Patterson's packets, for Lisbon. After various vicissitudes they arrived at that city, found a French man-of-war in waiting, and learned that its captain had been forbidden to receive "the young person to whom Jerome had attached himself."

It was a critical hour in the lives of the travelers. They resolved to separate for a time, Jerome to go to France and appeal to the mercy of the Emperor; his wife to proceed to Amsterdam and await the result of his mission. They never saw each other again. The Erin proceeded to Holland, but was not allowed to land her passenger, French men-of-war again being in the way. She put back to Dover, where the young wife, about to become a mother, disembarked and went to Camberwell, near London. Here on the 7th of July, 1805, her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte was born. His father's entreaty was spurned by the Emperor. The first Napoleon had a name to make, and did not propose to see his brother allied to an untitled American damsel. "Your marriage," he wrote to Jerome, "is null, both in a religious and legal point of view. I shall never acknowledge it. Write to Miss Patterson to return to the United States, and tell her it is not possible to give things another turn. On condition of her going to America I will allow her a pension during her life of sixty thousand francs per year, provided she does not take the name of my family, to which she has no right, her marriage having no existence."

Subsequently he granted Jerome an interview. "So, sir," said he, on seeing him, "you are the first of the family who has shamefully abandoned his post. It will require many splendid actions to wipe off that stain from your reputation. As to your love affair with your little girl, I do not regard it"

The husband communicated to his wife the Emperor's irrevocable decision. He advised her to go home to her father, with the hope that her obedience and his own might perhaps eventually soften Napoleon's heart. In one of his letters he says: "My dear and well-beloved wife, life is nothing to me without thee and my son. Be tranquil; Thy husband will not abandon thee." In another: "To leave thee, my good wife, I have never had the fatal thought. I act as a man of honor, as a true and loyal soldier. I love my country; I love glory; but I love thee; as a man who, accustomed to fear nothing, never forgets that he is the father of Jerome Napoleon and the husband of Elise. I embrace you as I love you, and I love you as my life." He tells her that so far as he is concerned she is preferable to a crown, and adds: "Believe me, my Elise, my first thought on awakening, as well as my last on falling asleep, is always of thee; and if I were not sure of the blessed happiness of joining my well-beloved wife I should cease to live." Madame Bonaparte and her son returned to Baltimore. The husband, whose temporary affection for her there seems to be no reason to doubt, yielded to the solicitation of his brother the Emperor, and in about two years married the Princess Frederica Catharina of Wurtemburg.

Madame Bonaparte made several visits to Europe after the second marriage of her husband. On one occasion, in Florence, she met him in a picture gallery. He whispered to the Princess Frederica, who accompanied him, "That is my former wife," and disappeared. In spite of persistent efforts on her part her marriage was never recognized in France. The case was formally tried after the accession of Napoleon III., but judgment went against her. That sovereign, however, instructed his council of ministers to issue a decree that the Madame's son, Jerome Bonaparte, was "a legitimate child of France"—whatever the words may mean.

The failure of Madame Bonaparte did not conduce to sweetness of temper. She became noted for her opionativeness, avarice, atheism and general eccentricity. Her father paid her this touching tribute in his will:

"The conduct of my daughter Betsy has through life been so disobedient that in no instance has she ever consulted my opinion or feelings; indeed, she has caused me more anxiety and trouble than all my other children put together; her folly and misconduct have occasioned me a train of experience that first to last has cost me much money."

He left her a small share of his property—the sum currently reported being $100,000. As time bore her along, her tongue became untamable, making her a sort of terror to her friends. Her habit was not to varnish the tale of Jerome's desertion of her. She always despised the man. By penuriousness in a Baltimore boarding-house she is reported to have saved a good deal of money, which will probably go to Charles Bonaparte, one of her two grandsons. Of late her pen has been very busy, and "The Memoirs of Madame Bonaparte, Written by Herself," will doubtless soon astonish a world that will consider Greville's Memoirs tame by the side of them.

For several weeks Madame Bonaparte has been very ill, and her death occurred on Thursday last. She was ninety-four years old.

MADAME BONAPARTE'S LAST.

Her Ambition, Pride Economy, Religious Belief, Etc.

Particulars of the death of Madame Patterson-Bonaparte show that there were no tragic scenes attendant upon the expiration of a career so romantic and so historic. There was solemnity and sadness among the group that watched the lady's last struggles of life. But, as if remembering the words, "I have no sentiment," which she had often repeated to her attending physician, there was no fuss, no demonstrative exhibition of grief on the part of those most deeply interested in her passing away. There was no suffering, but that steady continuance of vitality that had characterized her through life, and at last she ceased to exist just as a spring loses its elasticity. After she was laid out in death Friday afternoon, the doctor observed that her imperious will appeared to be photographed on her physical frame.

ACCUMULATING MILLIONS BY ECONOMY.

Baltimoreans remember having seen Madame Bonaparte last on the street wearing an old plaid shawl, a worsted dress and a Dolly Varden apron; she never making use of the costly dresses she possessed. She was a wonderful woman for accounts, attending to all her own investments; carefully guarding every cent she possessed and placing it to advantage, so that in the course of years she succeeded in possessing at least $1,000,000 worth of real estate in Baltimore, and another $1,000,000 in bonds and cash, a large amount of which she always kept at hand. Yet she never paid more than $25 a week for her board, and always taking a receipt therefor, whenever Miss Gwinn received the cash from her. It is believed that in her will she has left her entire property, amounting to over $2,000,000 to her grandsons.

"NOT SHOW DAY."

During the past year she has been exceedingly chary of visitors, and whenever she thought some one came out of curiosity she most positively refused to be seen. It was not long ago that a prominent Baltimore lady called on the Madame in company with a lady recently arrived from Europe. The lady sent her card to the Madame and the servant said Mme. Bonaparte was indisposed. The servant was sent back with the message that there was a lady from Europe very anxious to see the Madame, when the servant returned and said, "Mme. Bonaparte instructs me to tell the ladies that to-day is not show day." However, immediately after death ended the career of the would-be Queen, Europe was not forgotten. Two cable dispatches, announcing the death of Mme. Bonaparte, were at once sent: the one to the Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst, the other to Mrs. Colonel Jerome Bonaparte in Paris.

AMBITIOUS TO THE LAST.

On her death bed Madame whispered words of cheer in her grandson Jerome's ear. She had reached the edge of the grave, but yet the thought that her offspring would still reach the executive power in France haunted her till her very death. When on Wednesday last that grandson, upon whom she centered not only her love, but also her ambition, approached her death bed and satisfactorily answered by his presence her complaints that the ship had not arrived. All the attendants retired from the vicinity of the lady's couch, and yet there were ears present that heard the wise words of warning and advice she gave to Jerome Bonaparte after she had carefully inquired into the present political state of France. The obedient grandson listened devoutly and retired to his own meditations. From that very moment dates the stupor into which she fell.

Feminine Nihilists.

The gendarme lately killed in the attack upon Nihilists at Kieff, in Russia, fell by the hand of a woman, Olga Rassowska. Other Nihilist women figured in the defense of one of the houses entered by the police at the time. In another house was Mlle. Gersefeld, daughter of a General and distinguished place-holder. She was a noted beauty and but 18 years of age. While firing her pistol at the gendarmes in the melee, she was wounded by a bayonet and captured. On being carried before the Chief of Police, she said: "I fired to-day only upon a simple gendarme, but on the next occasion we'll kill all of you, as so many dogs." The Countess Panin, admired equally with Mlle. Gersefeld for her beauty, was also arrested. Her husband's mother is one of the ladies of the Empress' Court.

HEADACHE, whether arising from indigestion or Nervousness, thoroughly unfits any one for attention to business or any other active effort. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills always cure this distressing disorder, giving prompt relief after the first dose.

A MODEL LEADER.

[Sung with great feeling at a recent Republican Congressional Caucus.]

No weak regard for public right
Or public money need to balk us,
When we can welcome such a sight
As Robeson's oratoric flight,
Which so electrifies our caucus.

Who better knows than he, indeed,
The limits of the people's patience,
How far the public purse will bleed,
And how we may supply our need
Of party perquisites and rations!

He dragged the navy down to be
For his octopus gang a feeder,
Sucking the ships from off the sea,
And who is hail so fit as he
In party stress to be our leader?

In times like these the air turns blue,
Our *terry* is no longer *firma*,
And we shall find enough to do,
In cooking up a witch-broth stew,
To raise the ghost of our third-termer,

Then let us take him by the hand,
And be his welcome true and hearty;
When he shall lead the stalwart band,
The rings again may rule the land,
And thus rejuvenate the party.

FARM AND GARDEN.

BARNS.—In building barns the wants of no two farms will be found alike. One should make up his mind as to the size of barn and price, and not run beyond his means. He should have a systematic arrangement before commencing to build. It is estimated that a farm of 100 acres would cut 100 tons of hay. How large a barn should that farm have. One ton of hay is equal to 600 cubic feet, so the 100 tons would require 60,000 cubic feet. There should be a bay 60 feet long, 40 feet wide and 25 feet high. In addition we should want room for grain, driveways, threshing floor, &c. This would require a barn 120 feet long, 40 feet wide and 25 feet high of post, with a basement of stone well ventilated. Some think cattle would be better off in a boarded basement. Never store manure in the barn with cattle or under them. It should be kept in a separate shed, to which it should be hauled every day; or it could be corded up. Construct through the mows chimneys to drop hay down to the cattle—one or two rows, as the case demands. I have found that in large mows great advantage is derived by putting an empty barrel in while unloading the hay, and raising it up as the hay was built around it. A barn made of rough boards costs $1 for 3 square feet. It is to be planned and painted, then $1 for 2 square feet of floor space. The present outlook does not warrant any one in expending enough to make these improvements, unless the farmer has something laid up in advance.—Chas. Edick before *Central N. Y. Farmers' Club.*

INSECTS AND VERMIN.—*Le Cultivateur*, a French journal, says that if chloride of lime be spread on the soil or near plants, insects and vermin will not be found there, and adds: "By its means plants will easily be protected from insect plagues by simply brushing over their stems with a solution of it. It has often been noticed a patch of land which has been treated in this way remains religiously respected by the grubs; while the unprotected beds around are literally devastated. Fruit trees may be guarded from the attacks of grubs by attaching to their trunks pieces of tow smeared with a mixture of chloride of lime and hog's lard, and ants and grubs already in possession will rapidly vacate their position. Butterflies, again, will avoid all plants, whose leaves have been sprinkled with limewater."

BUTT ENDS FOR SEED.—According to an experiment made with potatoes and corn last season by Mr. S. B. West, Columbia, Connecticut, and reported in the Ohio *Farmer* by Wm. H. Yeomans, the butt ends of potatoes and the kernels of corn from the butt ends of the ears each produced crops that were materially better than where the opposite course was pursued. In the case of the potatoes, the stalks from the butt ends were much the larger and more forward at the first hoeing. The increase in the corn was some twenty per cent in favor of the butt end kernels. Of course repeated experiments are needed to settle a question of this character.

COOKED OR UNCOOKED FOOD.—Prof. Farrington of the Maine State Agricultural College, has just concluded a series of experiments which were begun nine years ago by Samuel Johnson, then farm superintendent, for the purpose of ascertaining the relative feeding value of cooked and uncooked meal for swine. The trials have been carried on several months each year, the greatest care being taken that no food should be wasted, but that the pigs should be fully supplied. The raw meal was simply mixed with cold water and fed immediately except in very cold weather, when it was given slightly warm. The result is wholly in favor of the uncooked meal for feeding. The Professor says that these experiments prove that the labor and fuel required for cooking food is more than thrown away. This accords with opinions we have held for a long time, and our practice has been confined wholly to uncooked food for more than twenty years. We are not even particular to mix the meal and water only as it becomes mixed in the trough by pouring milk or water upon the meal. Meal is cheap and labor dear in New England.—*N. E. Farmer.*

FODDER VALUE OF APPLES.—In his investigation of the fodder value of apples, Prof. Storer at the Bussey Institute confirms the observations of other chemists, to the effect that apples are very poor in nitrogen. The flesh of Baldwins and Russets yielded 15.7 to 17.5 per cent. of dry organic matter, the rest being water and mineral matters, and only 0.21 to 0.27 per cent of albuminoids. Apple pomace contained 23.3 per cent. of dry organic matter, and 0.98 per cent. of albuminoids. Leaving the water out of account, the dry matter of the flesh of apples contains 1.43 per cent. of albuminoids, while the dry matter of potatoes has 8.54 and pumpkins 17.32 per cent of albuminoids. From these facts two interesting conclusions are to be drawn: First, the small amount of nitrogen explains one reason at least for the low value of apples for feed and for manure, when fed alone; and second, to make economical fodder from apples or pomace, food rich in nitrogen should be added. In this way not only the sugar, but also the pectose, of which apples are largely composed, may be economically utilized as food.

PRODUCE PRICES.—A comparison of the prices of leading farm products in the West now, as compared with two and three years ago, shows the shrinkage in values of these commodities, that has taken place. For instance, in 1876 the price of corn in Illinois was 30 cents per bushel, now it is 22 cents; Winter wheat was then $101, now it is 79 cents; oats were 30 cents, now 17 cents; hay was $6.25, now it is $4.33; beef cattle, in gross, were $3.47, now they are $2.95; hogs, gross, were $4.09, now they are $2.80.

STALL FEEDING—Soiling, or stall-feeding is not a new idea. Previous to 1836 Lord Egremont, in Sussex, used to have his milch cows tied up during the greater part of the year. He maintained that one-third of the food was saved; that the cows were fed with one-fourth part of the usual trouble, and that more dung was made. Comparing even the system of yard-feeding with the fattening in stalls, Mr. Ellman of Glynde, a skillful agriculturist, found that nine oxen fed loose in the yard, consumed, in destroying as well as eating, as much as twelve oxen that were tied up. This was true in England over forty years ago, and it is true in this vicinity to-day.

RAISING SQUASHES.—Mr. J. T. Chandler of Everett, states that he has adopted the following method of raising squashes, and assures us that since practicing it he has never in a single instance failed of a good crop. He first digs a small hole for each hill, into which he puts a liberel quantity of manure and covers it to the depth of an inch or two with soil. The whole is then covered with coal ashes with which the hole is filled, and the soil on the manure covered. The seed is planted, or plants set, in the ashes directly over the manure. At each hoeing a fresh supply of ashes is scattered around the plants, which are thus kept entirely free from grubs, while in his experience every hill planted without ashes will be destroyed.—*Am. Cultivator.*

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS—It is comin tobe better understood that success in farming depends far more upon how much one gets per acre than upon the number of acres he cultivates. If a man's time, teams, seed, implements, etc., are worth or cost $500 a year to cultivate fifty acres, and the crops produced, whatever they may be, are equivalent to twelve bushels of wheat per acre, worth on an average $1 per bushel, he has just $100 left for interest of the land, taxes, etc. If the crops equal fifteen bushels of wheat per acre, he has $250 surplus for land, etc. If they are equal to twenty bushels of wheat per acre, he has $500 surplus; if twenty-five bushels per acre, he has $750. The same rule holds good for one hundred acres, or any other area. The great question then is, how to increase the yield per acre, with only the same cost for labor, teams, implements and seed.

Omitting the question of drainage and of green manures, and supposing the land in proper dryness and tilth, there is no doubt that a sufficient amount of the right kind of manure or fertilizers will secure this 8 to 10 bushels per acre increase.

Recent observations, careful experiments and extensive chemical investigations, show that our cultivated crops need for their best growth the presence of several substances. Three or foor are seldom abundant in soils, or are largely available in but few, and are rapidly exhausted by the removal of crops. Two of these, for example, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, are indispensible as plant food. Potash is also needed as food, and to develop and prepare other food. Lime acts like potash in feeding or preparing food for plants.

Of these four substances, nitrogen, potash, lime and phosphoric acid, some soils and crops want one, some want two and some want three, if not all of them. Good barnyard manure invariably contains all of them. So long as one can get enough of good barnyard manure, cheaply enough and near enough to the fields, that is all that is needed. With it, if the other conditions of the soil, its dryness and tilth or mechanical condition, be right, we can raise our crops from an equivalent of 12 bushels of wheat to 20 or 25 or more bushels per acre.

But unless it be on farms mainly used in stock raising, there is far from enough good yard manure to secure the higher profits. And just here another question comes in. If a soil lacks potash only, a small quantity of this in the form of potash salts or of ashes, may be as useful as thousands of pounds of yard manure containing only the same amount of potash. In that case we could buy and apply the potash more cheaply than we could haul and apply the manure to a field distant from the yard, allowing the manure to cost nothing. If the soil lacks only phosphoric acid for a certain crop, a bag of superphosphate or dissolved bones will supply more of it than several tons of yard manure. If, then, we can ascertain just what a field lacks, we may find it very profitable to buy the special fertilizer the soil wants, and use the yard manure on such fields as need all it contains, or on those heavy soils where its loosening effect will be most useful, and where little hauling is required.—*American Agriculturalist.*

Massachusetts Widows Marrying Tramps.

(Westfield Letter to Springfield Republican.)

Within a few months and in a radius of nine miles from here I can call to mind three or four widows, comfortably well situated, who have married chaps that came tramping along. A while ago you noticed the case of the Southwick woman who committed this folly, and whose husband is now in jail for abusing and threatening the lives of his wife and mother-in-law. His favorite form of amusement was to place the "women folks" in chairs side by side, and, after poking a loaded gun into their faces, to fire it off at a target just above their heads. F ve weeks ago a respectable and well-connected woman in this town, whose husband died less than two years ago, leaving her a nice little home and some $2,000 in cash, "got struck" on a young tramp who came to her door, and though twenty years his senior she married him. Since then her house has been a rendezvous for about all the tramps who come along, and apparently the good news is being widely spread among the fraternity. A few days ago the woman appeared with a badly bruised face and damaged eyes, and her friends had her tramp husband arrested for the assault. The trial was a most ludicrous affair, for while the wife admitted that "Johnnie" not only was the cause of her present disfigurements, but had soundly thrashed her at least twice a week during their brief honeymoon, she declared she loved him dearly, and that he only whipped her when he was mad because she wouldn't at first asking give him money or buy him a horse and carriage. The man said that he didn't think he had thrashed his wife above once a week and that he too loved her dearly. Upon this followed a very dramatic scene, the woman rushing into his arms and mingling her tears and kisses with his ditto, and fairly fell on their knees before Judge Lewis to beg his mercy. The Judge told them: "I want no such nonsense here," and fined the man $5 85 which the woman paid, and a few minutes later they were lovingly riding towards their peaceful home.

A Congressman Who Sees the Point.

(Representative Wells, of Mo., Interview.)

There never will be such a thing as immunity from this eternal warfare of words as long as the *Congressional Record* is published daily for the convenience of members. I tell you I would wipe out of existence free publication of speeches, as with a sponge, and enact a rule which would make each member pay for the printing of his own speeches. Why, sir, there wouldn't be any difficulty then in making this session decently short. The patriots, who are now loaded to the muzzle with fiery speeches, wouldn't shoot 'em off, not a bit of it. You couldn't get a man to speak above five minutes, and the members for buncombe wouldn't have a word to say.

What the Issue Is!

The Democratic Purpose Patriotic and Constitutional.

The Opposition Revolutionary and Anti-Republican.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. Frank H. Hurd in the House on Tuesday last. We commend it to the careful perusal of every Democratic and fair-minded reader:

Mr. Hurd—Mr. Chairman, by the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution it is provided that—

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

In the Forty fifth Congress the House of Representatives, in the exercise of its unquestioned power, passed the army bill and the legislative bill, appropriating nearly fifty millions of money for the uses of the Government, To these bills they added certain provisions germane to their subject matter and in the interest of economy, which repealed provisions of the existing statutes, most of which had been incorporated into the law of the land by being in the first instance attached to appropriation bills. These bills, when sent to the Senate, were amended, as that body had the undoubted power to do, by striking out these provisions to which I have referred. They went to committees of conference. Not having been a member of one of the committees of conference, nor familiar with the necessities of legislation at that time pending, I am unable to say what the propositions for settlement and adjustment of the differences between the two houses were. I have heard it said upon the floor of this House that certain distinguished representatives of the Republican party were willing to concede very much to the wishes of the House; only insisting that there should be one amendment left out. These gentlemen had not the power to speak for the body which differed with this House; and I do not know that any proposition was made by the Senate of the United States for a compromise. I do know that as a result of the disagreement of the committees of conference an extra session was called. I will not now discuss the question as to who is to be blamed for the extra session, excepting in the general discussion of the propositions that are involved in this debate. If the House were right in insisting upon these provisions, then the Senate was wrong in compelling an extra session. If the Senate were right in refusing to accept the propositions of the House, then the House was wrong; and I propose, in a few remarks that I shall submit to the consideration of this body to-day, to attempt to show that the House was right in every proposition which it insisted upon in the Forty-fifth Congress, and which it insists upon now in the legislation of the Forty-sixth.

Nor shall I discuss the method by which these amendments or provisions have been attempted to be made parts of the appropriation bills. If anything has been settled by the legislation of the last quarter of a century it is that even general legislation may be tacked to appropriation bills; and certainly no man at any time in the history of this Government has disputed the proposition that measures in the interest of economy, propositions relating to the revenue, might be incorporated into bills when they were originated by the House under the authority of the section to which I have referred.

Who was right? Who is right now? I say, Mr. Chairman, that the House of Representatives was right in insisting that these bills should be repealed. I shall not speak to-day of the test oath bill. I shall speak only of the two others which relate to elections, because they both are governed by the same principles, and both must be settled by the same constitutional doctrine.

The House of Representatives insisted that the law should be amended so as to strike out that part which authorized the use of troops at the polls; that the law should be amended so that Supervisors of elections appointed by Federal authority should no longer possess the power they now have, and that there should be a repeal of all the statutes which conferred upon officers of the United States the power to interfere with or regulate State elections. The House was right, and it is right in the demand it makes now, because, first, these provisions are unconstitutional. They interfere with the right of suffrage; they attempt the control of voting in a State in the Union where, by the laws of the State, the voting power alone is conferred. Have gentlemen who have considered this question read recently section 2, article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that—

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

It is the most numerous branch of the state legislature that determines the qualifications of electors, and not the Constitution of the United States. There is no such thing as the right of suffrage for a citizen of the United States. The right of suffrage is possessed and enjoyed by a citizen of a State under the laws created by the State expressly recognized by the fundamental law of the land.

And if any doubt upon this subject had ever been entertained, I ask you to refer to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, recently made, in which every doubt is taken away:

"The power of Congress—"

I read from 3 Otto, page 215, the syllabus of the case—

The power of Congress to legislate at all upon the subject of voting at State elections rests upon this amendment, and can be exercised by providing a punishment only when the wrongful refusal to receive the vote of a qualified elector at such elections is because of his color, race or previous condition of servitude.

The highest judicial tribunal of the United States has determined that there is no power in the Congress of the United States to interfere with voting at the State elections, excepting in the single instance where the power was conferred upon the General Government by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Now, on what theory, I ask you, does this legislation of which I speak rest? On what theory does the United States Government send troops to the polls at the State election? On what theory do supervisors of elections stand at the polls to supervise and interfere with state elections? Only upon this, that the right of suffrage is a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, in the exercise of which it is the business of Congress to protect the citizen. But, as I have shown you by the express phraseology of the Constitution, and by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, no such right does exist to be protected by the Constitution of the United States, and by the legislation of Congress. And, therefore, is not the conclusion inevitable and irresistible that any legislation upon the subject is unconstitutional.

I know that gentlemen undertake to sustain the constitutionality of this legislation by referring to a provision of the Constitution, article 1, section 4:

The time, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof, but the Congress shall at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The manifest and true construction of this provision is that in the event of the people of a State failing to make provision on these subjects Congress in the exercise of its discretion may make regulations on the subject, and that when States make regulations Congress may alter them as to "the time, places and manner of holding elections."

Who are the voters? They are determined by section 2, which I have already read. They are the persons who can vote under the law of a State and possess the qualifications requisite as voters of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. The time of holding the election, the place of holding the election, the manner of holding the election may be provided by Congress in the cases which I have suggested, but when the time and places of holding the elections are fixed, what power remains?

The manner of voting may be determined, whether it is to be *viva voce* or by ballot, as Congress may decide, and this view is abundantly justified by the debates in the constitutional convention and in the various conventions of the States which ratified the Constitution originally, and the speech of Mr. Iredell, of the State of North Carolina, is unanswerable, who said that it was never intended or designed to give the power over the elections in the States to Congress, only the regulation of the time, places and methods of voting.

It has been contended in the progress of this argument that the power over this subject may be derived from that provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to guarantee to every State a Republican form of government and to send troops to suppress domestic violence on the call of the executive in the absence of the legislature, or of the legislature of a State.

There may be such domestic violence at the polls that the Governor of the State, if the legislature be not in session, would be bound to call upon the President of the United States for assistance, and in such cases as that the power of the Government can be properly exercised; but the ground on which the power is exercised is, that it is at the request of the authorities of the State. The troops of the United States have no business at the polls except for the suppression of violence or for repelling invasion at the request of the State authorities, the State authorities having first indicated to the General Government the desire of assistance. Is not this very clause to which I have referred an additional argument in favor of the position that this law is unconstitutional? The troops of the United States can only be used to suppress domestic violence or repel foreign invasion, and here is a law which proposes to send troops to the polls at any time, at the order of anybody, without any request of the State authorities; and it is the plainest violation of that provision of the Constitution which directs the only way in which the troops of the United States shall be sent to a State.

The Constitution thereby prohibited any other way of sending troops to a State. I say, then, that these provisions should be repealed because they are in direct conflict with the fundamental law of the country and in the plainest violation of an expressed adjudication of the highest judicial tribunal of the land.

In the second place, these laws should be repealed because they introduce a dangerous method and practice into the conducting of elections and the administrations of justice. They authorize men to interfere with the election of the local officers of the State. In the State of Ohio, and I believe in most of the States of the Union, the law is that all officers shall be voted for on a general ticket—State officers, county officers, municipal officers, township officers and members of Congress.

In the State of Ohio every man whose name is on the ballot is voted for as an officer of the State, and yet this provision of this law proposes to put United States Supervisors to supervise the counting and casting of the votes for county officers and State officers. I submit that no such power was ever intended by the Constitution of the United States to be conferred upon Congress; and I submit that the State cannot be shorn of her sovereignty in this way, as is claimed by the Republican party, by such a provision as this, without danger to its institutions.

What arrises from the very section to which I have referred? Who are the voters? They are the persons whose qualifications are fixed by the Constitution of the State, and under this law the supervisors of election are stationed at the polls for what? If the law of Congress fixed the qualifications for the electors of a State, then it might be proper that the Federal supervisors should be present to interpret and execute the laws; but under what doctrine of Constitutional law, on what principle of government will you say that supervisors appointed by the Federal Government, strangers to the law of Ohio, shall stand at the polls and interpret our laws and execute them?

The third objection is that these supervising officers are armed with authority unknown in the history of the common law or State laws. They have authority at the polls on the day of election to arrest, without warrant, any man whom they suspect of being about to engage in a violation of the laws. There is no principle of common law or State law which can authorize the arrest of citizens on suspicion of an intention to commit an offense.

Here are men who honestly believe that they have the right to vote, and who on going to the polls to deposit their ballots are confronted with this extraordinary invasion of the rights of civil liberty and arrested, and, as in the city of New York, incarcerated in many instances for days. What an extraordinary scene was presented for a Republican government in the city of New York at the last election! Thousands of men who had failed to get out their naturalization papers in a way that suited the judgment of the Supervisor of elections were arrested upon sight. At one time over six hundred men were under arrest who had gone to the polls honestly believing that they had the right to vote. They had committed no breach of the peace; they had committed no felony. They had attempted to exercise what they believed to be their right and their duty. Yet they were incarcerated and prevented from voting. Since that time a judicial tribunal to which the case was referred has determined that these men were not guilty; that they were innocent; that they were entitled to vote at the election.

A power so outrageous as that upon the right of suffrage and the exercise of the duties of a freeman, I venture to say, has not within this century been exercised before under any government, monarchical or despotic.

Mr. Frye—Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him a moment to correct a misstatement not purposely made?

Mr. Hurd—Certainly.

Mr. Frye—The court has never determined that these men arrested had the right to vote. The court has only determined one single point of law, and that was in the Coleman case; that the record of the court was sufficient. That decision does not apply to all the cases, because against nearly every man arrested there was cause of challenge in fact and not in law.

Mr. Hurd—I may have misapprehended the exact point determined by the court. But this much I am sure of: that the persons arrested without warrant by the authority of Mr. Davenport were discharged by the judicial tribunals to which the case was referred.

Mr. McLane—I want to say to my friend from Ohio (Mr. Hurd) that he is not mistaken as to the point decided by the court. The court decided expressly that the naturalization papers were legal and did entitle the men to vote.

Mr. Hurd—I have finished what I desired to say upon my second point of objection to these measures, and as a reason for their repeal; that is, that they introduce new and extraordinary methods for the control of elections and for the administration of justice.

Another point which I urge against them as a reason for their repeal, and which so overshadowingly is greater than the others that I have been loth and hesitated to discuss them. It is that these measures in their very nature and essence are dangerous and destructive to civil liberty.

All history is full of warnings upon this subject. No republic which has ever perished from the face of the earth has gone to its grave save through military influence. The familiarization of the people through the army with the forms of despotism, the gradual abrogation of the forms of the republic and the ultimate subversion of all civil government have marked the career of every republic from its birth to its grave, and shall we escape the force and application of the universal rule? Is power less sweet, are rights more sacred, are liberties more secure in this country, so that we can dare without harm to trifle with a danger that has wrought ruin everywhere before? From lands where republics have died and where monarchies have been erected on their ruins; from lands where the contest for liberty is now going on; from lands where the shadow of despotism darkens every household and compels every citizen to seek shelter upon some foreign shore, helpless to free himself at home, there comes the solemn notes of warning against military interference.

From the presence of troops at the polls to the control of elections by troops is but a single step. In that step free elections, are gone; and free elections are the source of free government and the author and originator of its power. Troops at the polls mean intimidation of voters; troops at the polls mean as its result the registration of the will of the commander; troops at the polls mean the substitution of the bayonet for the ballot, the enthronement of the commander-in-chief, and the disposition of the President.

I have been astounded, as this debate has continued, to hear from gentlemen upon the other side arguments in favor of the use of troops at the polls, the last place in the world where such arguments should be heard; but my regret is lost in joy when I recollect that the party of the army is not in power in this Congress. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

It is objected to these measures of legislation which we propose that there is a possibility by our passing these laws of restraining the veto power of the President; or, as my distinguished friend from Ohio put it the other day, of interfering with his participation in the legislation. I deny that the President of the United States has any right to participate in the legislation of this country.

All legislative power is vested in the Senate and House of Representatives. The President may, if he is satisfied with a measure of legislation, affix his signature to it. If he does not put his name to it it becomes a law at the expiration of ten days under certain circumstances. If he vetoes it it returns to the house where it originated is made a law, not by his act, but by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the two houses. He has nothing to do with the legislation of this country. Therefore in the decision of a question relating to legislation we must be governed by our own judgment and not by his opinion.

It has been said by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) that it means "revolution" for us to pass these bills as we propose. From the beginning of the Government has not the House originated revenue bills or appropriation bills? Has not the House been competent to pass a bill repealing a law which remains upon the statute-book? The only question, then, is whether we have power to pass a provision for repeal as part of a law of appropriation, and that is a question of mere parliamentary practice and order to be determined by the rules of the body itself.

"Revolution" to pass an appropriation bill! "Revolution" to repeal an objectionable statute! "Revolution" to incorporate into an appropriation bill a provision repealing a statute! No, no. In the exercise of inherent constitutional power the House does all this. If there be "revolution" it is in the suggestion which has come from the gentleman from Ohio. If there be "revolution" it is in the suggestions which have come from others of the distinguished leaders of the Republican party in this House. It is revolution against every theory of the Constitution, the absolute overthrow of that instrument itself, for a member of this House, be he an intimate friend of the President or not, to threaten the House with a veto by the President if we dare pass such laws as we deem proper. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe the majority of this House will be intimidated from their duty by the threat of any President [applause], much less the threat of a President whose title to office is so doubtful, and whose tenure of office is as yet so uncertain.

Mr. Chairman, the sentence from the Constitution with which I commenced my remarks I regard as so important in this discussion that I shall read it again:

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

"What does that mean? Why was it incorporated into the Constitution of the United States? Was there ever any other government that had a provision like that? and, if so, what was its history and to what uses was it applied? In English history we find that the House of Commons has power alone to originate money bills. Of what value that is let me illustrate by reading from De Lolme on the constitution of England, one of the most brilliant French commentators on that instrument—

"The right to grant subsidies to the Crown, possessed by the people of England, is the safeguard of all their other liberties, religious and civil. It is a regular means, conferred on them by the constitution, of influencing the motion of the executive, and it forms the tie by which the latter is bound to them."

It thus appears that the power of the House of Commons to originate money bills was under the English constitution a regular method of influencing the motion of the executive power. Do you suppose our fathers incorporated a corresponding provision into our Constitution without understanding the uses to which it had been applied? Its purpose in English history was to influence the motion of executive power, and it had been used on many a memorable occasion in behalf of the civil and religious liberties of the English people.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, even what will be the action of this House upon this bill. I certainly do not know what will be the action of the President of the United States when the bill is submitted to him, if it shall pass; much less can I know what will be the action of the House when the bill may be returned to us with his objections. But this much I do know, that if the power of withholding supplies shall be exercised, then never in all the contests for liberty in English history, never in all the victories which have made that little stormy island the centre of civilization in the world, never in all the struggles for the rights of man, was the power of holding supplies exercised more wisely than it will be when we exercise it to preserve the freedom of elections, to subordinate in time of peace the military power to the civil authority, and to preserve pure and uncontaminated the sources of free government. [Applause

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

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☞In 1876 the Democracy achieved a victory in the name and for the sake of a reform of administration, which would restore the Government in spirit and substance, as well as in form, to the benign character in which it was created by our patriotic ancestors. They were defrauded of the fruits of that victory by a false count of the electoral votes. That wrong casts upon this generation the responsibility of a far greater question. The great duty is to vindicate the right of the people to elective self-government. If the subversion of the elective system proves successful and prosperous, those who are in power will count themselves in at every election and prolong their dominion indefinitely. Such a question ought to be divested of every personal aspect. The wrong to individuals becomes insignigcant in comparison with the crime against the people; against American free government and all the best hopes of mankind.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

To the Iron City Dem. Club of Pittsburgh.

YELLOW FEVER GERMS.

There are grave apprehensions in the Southwest, of the reappearance of the yellow fever this summar. The germs of the disease are believed by some theorists to be lying dormant, and will be awakened to renewed and fatal activity by the torrid season. They are also believed to be scattered in the interior, by the removal of the remains of those who died, and the transfer of goods and effects from the infected places of last summer to other localities. The winter was one of unusual severity in the Southwest; and the great hope of the people is that the disease has been frozen out. This is the theory of disinfecting for which Congress has made an appropriation on the recommendation of yellow fever experts, by ordering the construction of a vessel to produce artificial freezing in ships coming to our coast from yellow fever localities in the West Indies and South America.

But on this freezing-out theory, the experience of the United States ship Plymouth, as reported from the Navy Department, will be apt to modify existing opinions. The case of the Plymouth shows remarkable facts. While at Santa Cruz in the West Indies, last November, the disease broke out on her and she was brought to Boston, thoroughly fumigated and afterward frozen out. Everything movable in her was removed at the time, and all bedding and other matter of that kind was either destroyed or thoroughly fumigated, disinfected and frozen. In spite of all this care and cold yellow fever broke out on her on the 23d of March last, when she had reached a warm climate, but before she had *touched at or been near any Southern land*, and while 200 miles at sea. But the most curious and remarkable fact of all is that the first man attacked had his hammock swung in the precise place of the man who first showed symptoms of yellow fever in the West Indies in November last.

This seems to show that the infectious matter not only resisted extreme cold, but that it remained in one place. The vessel lay all the winter in Boston, where everything known to sanitary science was used to disinfect her of the germs of yellow fever. She was entirely broken out, all the stores landed and exposed to a freezing temperature and the ship thoroughiy fumigated several times. A part of the time the ship was in dock, where large quantities of ice remained, and the temperature frequently reached a point below zero. The water in the tanks and buckets in the store rooms was constantly frozen, and when she was removed from the dock and fires lighted under her boilers she was so thoroughly chilled that for several days the water remained frozen in her bilges. When the Plymouth left Boston all men of weak constitution or susceptible to climate influences were removed from her and she went to sea with a crew entirely healthy. The case of this vessel is regarded by medical experts as one of the most extraordinary in the history of this strange disease.

WHY THE HOODLUM?

Chinese immigration and resulting sharp competition in the labor market, destructive of the independence and dignity of the white laborer; the extraordinary powers the railway and mining corporations have gathered to themselves; and the proportions of the land monopoly, have all united as effective causes in creating the worthless hoodlum class in California, and giving to Dennis Kearney his power. All this is the effect of causes not very far back.

There are 50,000,000 acres of land in California fit for cultivation, but not over 5,000,000 are in actual use for that purpose and not over 8,000,000 are enclosed. Over 20,000,000 acres are held by land rings or individual monopolists for speculative purposes in tracts of 125,000 to 300,000 acres. This state of things has long been felt to be a great check to the prosperity of the State. Under normal conditions men of small means might be expected to flock in large numbers to settle upon the rich farming land and healthy, active and enterprising agricultural communities would arise; but this has been rendered impossible by the refusal of the large land-owners to sell except at exorbitant prices. The new Constitution that is now before the California people for adoption seeks to remedy this evil by providing that the taxation of lands held in large uncultivated tracts shall not be assessed, as heretofore, at the nominal value of 50 cents to $2.50 per acre, but that the same valuation shall be placed upon them as upon the small cultivated farms adjoining them. This will be from $20 to $60 per acre, according to location, and will make the annual tax on one of these small kingdoms $100,000 or more. It is believed that such assessments will soon cause the monopolists to sell their tracts for what they will fairly bring. In time this will afford relief to the labor market, and meet the well grounded complaints of poor men that land monopolists and railway corporations, with the Chinese as their serfs, domineer the State.

STATE GREENBACKS.

Georgia has a currency of its own in the shape of a five dollar greenback bond, bearing four per cent interest, of which there have been sold since the first of January upwards of five millions of dollars. They circulate as well as coin, greenbacks or national bank notes, and have had the effect of making money plenty and stimulating trade in the State. The bond resembles very much in size and appearance the legal tender notes. The back of the bond bears the following inscription: "The State of Georgia hereby acknowledges herself indebted to the bearer of this bond in the sum of $5, in lawful money of the United States." The bond is payable after January 1, 1885. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has under consideration the question whether the Georgia greenback bond comes within the provision of the law taxing notes of circulation. The section of the Revised Statutes, under which this question must be decided, reads as follows: "Every National banking association, State bank or banker, or association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any town, city or municipal corporation paid out by them."

Whether the notes issued by a State come within the provisions of this act will form the question for the Commissioner's decision. Should he decide in the negative, which it is highly probable he will do, the question will then be referred to the Attorney General for his decision as to whether the bond is a bill of credit. A somewhat similar question has been decided in the Supreme Court, and Comptroller Knox, in his report for the year 1874, discussed the matter at some length. He says: "The Constitution of the United States provides that no State shall emit bills of credit, and the Superme Court has decided that a note of circulation 'issued by a State, involving the faith of the State and designed to circulate as money on the credit of the State in the ordinary course of business,' is a bill of credit." If Georgia has a right to issue hundred dollars bonds, we don't see how she can be prohibited from issuing five dollar bonds.

THAT REVOLUTION AGAIN.

The *Gazette* exposes the revolutionary purposes the Radicals would infuse into the Hayes weakness, in this paragraph:

It prefers that he should veto the appropriation bills, over and over again, that public works should stop; that the necessary expenses of the Government should be paid under an Executive order, and that the entire question at issue should be remanded to the people, rather than submit.

"Rather than submit!" To what? To the repeal of the test oath for jurors and the authorization of troops at the polls. These are two of the issues, and the *Gazette* says the Republicans in the last Congress were willing to concede them both, if the Democrats would let the army of Deputy Marshals stand for partizan work at the polls. Of course we could not do that, for it is the unfairness of this unlimited power of the Marshals to appoint the rif-raf of the great cities as their electioneering deputies, that constitutes our chief grievance. In 1876 there were 11,610 of them, costing $285,921 27. We have shown the character of the 778 deputies gathered together in Philadelphia last fall; for the most part they were ward bummers, ex-convicts, and drunken loafers, whose principal business it was to peddle Republican tickets and club Democrats from the polls. And the sum of $43,000 has been paid out of the Federal Treasury as the cost of their partizan services.

We appeal to any honest Republican, if it is either decent or honest that such a system of partizan electioneering at the cost of the public treasury, should be tolerated? Would they think it right, were the Democrats in power, that this monstrous wrong should be committed against the Republican party?

The *Gazette's* threat that Hayes will veto the Appropriation bills and cut off the supplies, unless he is permitted to perpetuate these outrages, don't frighten Democrats very much. There are about 80,000 office holders in the country who may suffer from a veto, and we don't suppose there are a dozen Democrats in the lot. In such a cause we can stand the short commons and possible starvation of the Republican office holders, jobbers and contractors, with all the fortitude Artemus Ward exhibited when his wife's relations took up their line of march for the seat of war.

WORLD'S DIVORCE CASE.

The New York *World* published a few days since, a narrative of a case where an unmarried man procured a divorce from a wholly imaginary wife through the agency of a Wisconsin court and one of the lawyers who advertise to procure divorces "without publicity." It only cost the young man $40 to try the experiment. It is not certain that the divorce is genuine, as the Wisconsin court is yet to be heard from; but if it is genuine, that State is entitled to a laurel or two that Indiana has been wearing. The *World's* exposure is a very readable article, as indicative of the methods of divorce lawyers. The applicant presented the attorney a bold case; he didn't like his wife and wanted to marry another woman. There was a pretence of "incompatibility." A convenient notary affixed his jurat to the false affidavit; acknowledgment of service was obtained from the counterfeit wife by fraud; and then the case went to the Wisconsin judge. In about a month, on the payment of $25 ($15 having been previously paid for expenses) the unmarried reporter was divorced from his fictitious wife, and given a clear manifesto, authorizing him or her to marry again. Any unscrupulous husband or wife could obtain a divorce in the same way "without publicity," and at a trifling cost. We would print the *World's* article entire, but it is too suggestive, and might make us responsible for unpairing discordant couples.

—We find in the *World* of Tuesday, a curious sequel to the above case. The Wisconsin Judge who signed the decree of divorce was Judge Wentworth, circuit Judge, Walworth county. The reporter was sent out West in search of Judge Wentworth, found him all right, but leaaned that the divorce decree for which he had paid his $45 to "Monro Adams," the New York shyster, was—*a forgery!* The Judge said to the *World* interviewer:

And this clever forger—for he had used precisely the formula of divorce-decree that is adopted here, and has made a fair imitation of my signature, which shows cleverness—made the date of his decree one day short of the adjournment of my Court. The decree is dated March 8, but the Court adjourned March 7. The whole thing is a skillful forgery. It is one calculated to deceive. For instance, suppose you had been a real husband. You read the decree and on inquiry hear that John T. Wentworth is the Judge out here, and you see his name signed to the decree. You have no money to pay for journeying here after inquiries; and perhaps you are so anxious to remarry that you don't care to make inquiries. You show the decree to your (divorced) wife or to her friends and they—thrown off their guard by the very look of such a decree—acquiesce in it. For collusive parties such a forged decree is perfectly useful, so long as they are mutually content to act upon the decree. I never before heard of forged divorce decrees; but I can imagine there could be a lot of them existing like this and being acted upon without the forgery coming to light.

The moral of the *World's* story is that parties availing themselves of the services of "without publicity" divorce lawyers, would do well to closely examine the decree of divorce furnished them, if they are in a hurry to marry again, would they escape the rigors of bigamous prosecution.

There is yet no guarantee that the President will veto the appropriation bills because they contain these riders. At the same time it cannot be denied that it is clearly within his prerogative to do so.—*Dispatch.*

Of course Mr. Hayes can veto the bills, as that merely requires the physical act of writing "I forbid," and putting his name to it: but it will be an unheard of thing, his vetoing a bill because of the method of its passage. The Constitution expressly empowers each House of Congress "to determine the rules of its proceedings," and for the President to attempt to "determine" these rules by vetoing a bill because of the method of its passage, would be a clear infringement of the privileges of the legislative body. Congress has the unquestioned power to pass laws in this way: there are precedents without number, and we would recall to the attention of the *Dispatch* there are precedents which Mr. Hayes helped to make. Of course there is no telling what the accident of fraud may do or not do, but if he sends back to Congress the Army bill because of the method of its passage, he will abuse the veto power in a manner unheard of in the history of the country. One of the indictments in the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson was his abuse of the veto power, but it was never urged against him that he abused it in the flagrant manner proposed for Mr. Hayes. Neither has any President ever vetoed a repealing law. In the nature of things, and according to all recognized authorities, it is not a proper subject for the exercise of the veto power.

The New York *Herald* don't think there is going to be any veto of the appropriation bills. It says on the state of affairs at Washington:

The nine days debate did a great deal of good. There is a better understanding between the parties, and the prospects for a short session are growing brighter. The debate eliminated from the controversy the assumption of the Republicans that putting a rider on an appropriation bill was a revolutionary act, and the measure in itself so offensive to the President that he would be justified in vetoing the bill on that account alone. There is some reason to believe that the President had been persuaded that he could justify a veto on the simple ground that there was a rider on the Appropriation bill, but Gen. Garfield's frank admissions on this point last Friday show this opinion is no longer entertained. Bad results would be likely to follow a veto.

The debate, in our judgment was one of the most interesting in Congress for many years, and there were speeches on both sides, of the highest order of merit. Of course we think the Democrats had the best of it, but that is a matter of opinion. About one thing there can be no mistake, and that is the "revolution" nonsense was exploded, by the production of the Republican record, and especially of the record of *De Facto* Hayes and General Garfield.

It is a good sign from France that at the supplementary elections in Paris on Sunday, for Deputies, the Moderate Republicans generally defeated the Radical wing of the party. There were elections in twenty-one districts, due to the death of five deputies, the retirement of one, the election of thirteen to the Senate, the appointment of one to the post of Prefect of Police, and the elevation of M. Grevy to the Presidency. That the struggle in France is no longer between Monarchists and Republicans appears from the fact that the combination of all the Monarchical factions proved unable to bring forward more than three candidates in these twenty-one districts. The contest was between the Moderate Republicans and the Radicals, and the former gained the victory.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

It is thought Tilden had nothing to do with the election in Cincinnati or Columbus, but left it to Thurman, to take care of.

Coal commands eight cents per bushel, a higher rate than is paid in Cincinnati. The poor mainly have to pay this as they are unable to lay up a quantity. This comes of strikes.

If Tilden is not paralyzed all over, we presume he will have something to say to the parlor games now playing by Belmont and Co., in the interest of somebody or anybody, to beat the ticket that won before.

There seems to be some doubt about the result of Monday's election in Michigan. The Republican candidate for Supreme Judge squeezes through by a small majority, but the chances favor the Democratic-National candidates for other State offices,

At the Columbus (Ohio) election the Democrats elected six of the thirteen city officers voted for; but still they were most vigorously trounced. The majorities ranged from 769 for a successful Democratic candidate to 1,692 for the highest Republican. Rather a mix.

Guy says he don't understand how a man can pledge his word to support him for President of Council, and then go back on him. Why it is just as easy as crying, and all comes of not taking our advice. He trusted too much to wicked men and of course they deserted him.

The response of the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden to the invitation of the Iron City Tilden Club, published in The Post this morning, does not indicate any decadence of mental vigor or abatement of spirit on the part of the leader of the Democratic party of the United States.

Here and there a Democratic editor thinks the negro should have a chance.—*Chronicle.*

We have seen the *Chronicle* support ringsters and knaves for office—swallow Cameron and gulp down Mackey's set-ups—but never, no never, has it smiled on the aspirations of the intelligent colored man. Why is this thus?

The city pay roll of Philadelphia, shows that there are 5,360 persons regularly employed in the various departments and drawing their pay from the City Treasury, and that their annual salaries amount to $3,877,318 82, or nearly four million dollars. This does not inclnde those county officers who are paid by fees.

We hope Gov. Hoyt will pay no attention to the telegrams which were sent from this city yesterday morning, when the announcement of the appointment of Norman Smith as Sealer of Weights and Measures was read in The Post. His commission has been made out for some time, and unless it is sent to-day, Mr. Hoyt must take the stand and explain. We cannot afford to be misled in these matters.

August Belmont, John Kelly and other leaders in Tammany opposed to Tilden, and in favor of harmony as they understand it, propose to trot out Horatio Seymour for Governor in place of Robinson, the present incumbent, who won't harmonize worth a cent. Against Tilden, Seymour is too old and he wouldn't run if he was younger against his dear friend Lucius. Belmont can swing the money bags, but he cannot control the people when they have made up their minds.

The old guard appeared on duty last evening in Library Hall, at the address delivered by Mr. Hopkins before the Tilden Club. The list of names of Vice Presidents embraces some of our tried veterans, who commenced their political life by voting for Jackson, and who have remained true to the faith ever since. The speech of Mr. Hopkins, printed in The Post, is an able and searching analysis of the tendencies of the two great parties, and a masterly exposition of the great electoral fraud. It carries with it no uncertain sound on the Tilden question.

New York Legislature is agitated over an amendment to the Constitution of the State making biennial in place of annual sessions of the Legislature. It would save half a million of dollars, and it is argued more matured legislation would be the result. It is claimed there are but ten States which now hold annual sessions, but it is not stated how many of these States where the constitution calls for biennial sessions, the Legislature violates it by adjourning over, making annual sessions the rule. In view of this difficulty, the framers of the new constitution in this State forbid any adjourned session after 1879, but it is a question whether that provision will be obeyed or not, as many of our able bodied law makers are anxious to reach over into another session for the money that is in it. We shall see how the thing works.

It is an unusual spectacle for a man to be tried for his life by a court without a jury. Henry Hamlin and John H. Davis, accused of the murder of Shipman, a watchman in the Connecticut State Prison, elected to be tried by the Judges of the Superior Court. Davis was an officer of the prison. He received $600 as a bribe from Hamlin and another prisoner named Allen to assist them in making their escape. Davis bought pistols, cartridges, and handcuffs, and furnished the prisoners with the implements, and planned to set them free. Hamlin and Allen were obstructed in their attempt to get away by the watchman, Shipman, whom they knocked down gagged, and finally murdered. Allen first shot at Shipman, and then Hamlin put a bullet in the watchman's body near the heart. The two desperadoes cut through the ceiling, made their way into the belfry, and kept the prison officers at bay until about daylight, when they surrendered. Davis was at his home at the time of the killing. The Court found Hamlin guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced him to death; Davis they covicted of murder in the second degree, and he was doomed to the State prison for life. Allen elected to be tried by a jury and the jury failed to agree. He will therefore be tried again. The verdict of the Judges meets with general approval in Connecticut, while the jurymen who refused to bring Allen in guilty are denounced.

Senator Wade Hampton of South Carolina attended a meeting at Columbia in that State last Wednesday which was held to arrange for the defence of the Democrats who are to be tried this week on charges of violating the Federal election laws. He made a brief speech in which he said:

"The great fundamental principle of English liberty-loving people has been always that every man is entitled to be tried by a jury of his peers and by a jury of the vicinage. This trial in Charleston, if conducted as is proposed to be now, will simply be a trial before a packed jury. Our citizens can meet with no justice, and it is right that we, their fellow-citizens, should aid them in every way possible; that we shall contribute to the means of their defense; that we shall look upon them, as the law books upon all who are tried, and say they are innocent until they are proved to be guilty."

A newspaper paragraph was published lately saying that Senator Butler of South Carolina, boards at the same house with Congressman Bragg, of Wisconsin, but does not speak to him because of his position against Southern claims. Senator Butler has written a note to a gentleman of Cincinnati contradicting the statement in toto. "I do not board at the same house with Congressman Bragg," the letter says, "and I do speak to him and agree with him in his views of Southern claims. So you can see how much of truth there is in the statement. I should not have considered the matter worthy of attention but for the request that I should deny it."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

OBJURGATION.

Pretty Jennie came to me,
Earnest, seeking information:
"Cousin, darling, will you show
What is meant by osculation?"

What could mortal man as I
Do in such a situation?
Father, mother, no one nigh,
Liberal views, a great temptation!

Jennie is my cousin, too;
So, to please my young relation—
* * * * * * *
Ah! you horrid thing, there! now!
I referred to osculation.

—*Yale Record.*

Working hours are being rapidly extended from 51 to 54 hours a week in Scotland.

Ex-Congressman Waddell, of North Carolina, has gone into the newspaper business.

The Governor of Jamaica has presented the Smithsonian Institute with a live yellow-bellied boa.

Judge Samuel H. Buskirk, author of "Buskirk's Supreme Court Practice," died in Indianapolis on Thursday.

In the race for matrimony it isn't always the girl that covers the most laps that wins.—*New Haven Register.*

John Appel of Madison, Ind., began on Tuesday the job of drinking 1,000 glasses of beer in 1,000 consecutive hours.

A London chemist has named his five daughters respectively, Glycerine, Pepsine, Ethyl, Methyl and Morphia. He calls their mother Dynamite.

One hundred English farmers go into bankruptcy every week on account of the importation into England of American beef says a high English authority.

On his ninety-fifth birthday, last Monday, the Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, the distinguished Methodist preacher of Georgia, baptized five great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

Congressman O'Reilly of Brooklyn, who has been trying to hold the offices of Alderman and Congressman at the same time, has had his nose put out of joint by a decision of Judge Gilbert of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, declaring that O'Reilly, having been elected to Congress, cannot fill the office of Alderman at the same time.

General Fitz John Porter is in Washington, the guest of Senator Randolph. Although appearing but little in public yesterday he was overwhelmed by congratulations in person and by mail and telegraph over the full verdict in his favor. The record of the case will be sent to Congress and the proper legislation upon it will probably be enacted at the present session.

Ex-Judge Curtis, of New York city has just been retained to defend Colonel Thomas Buford for the murder of Chief Justice Elliot of Kentucky. He will act in conjunction with other eminent counsel in behalf of the prisoner. The selection of Ex-Judge Curtis indicates that the defense will be insanity, he having a large, varied and successful experience in that class of cases.

The Washington papers announce the engagement of Rustem Effendi, Secretary of the Turkish Legation, with Miss Eleanor Stanton, daughter of the late ex-Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton. Rustem Effendi during the year in which he was connected with the Centennial Exhibition as a commissioner representing the Turkish Government, succeeded in securing for himself an enviable reputation for his talents.

New York's latest sensation did not amount to much. Washington Nathan, who was shot by "Miss Zuland," was only scratched by the bullet, and "Miss Zuland" proves not to have been Marion Ward but a woman known as Miss Birdie Bell, of West Thirty-fourth street. Miss Alice Harrison, the actress, upon whom Nathan was calling at the time of the affair, prints a card to say that she has ever been innocent of seeking to withdraw Nathan's affections from Miss Zuland or Miss Zululand or Miss anybody else.

THE NEW STATE LOAN.

What the Treasury Officials Say About Its Negotiation.

The Saving to be Made by the New Five Per Cent. Loan.

(Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.)

Harrisburg, April 7.—Mr. Blake Walters, the cashier of the State Treasurer, who has had the practical management of the office and its affairs to attend to, upon being questioned, gave a statement of the necessity for the passage of the loan bill, about which some persons presume to know so much.

Question—What was the necessity of this loan at this time, Mr. Walters?

Answer—The loans of the State are always made to read: Reimbursable at a certain period and payable at a later period. For instance, the loan of February, 1867, was reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen, thus giving the Commonwealth five years in which to negotiate a new loan if the revenues of the Sinking Fund were not sufficient to pay the loan at its maturity.

Q.—What amount of State loans are now reimbursable?

A.—Over $2,500,000. Nearly all of it at six per cent. interest.

Q.—Is there any of the State debt due?

A.—There will be $400,000, the Incline Plane loan of 10th April, 1849, a twenty year loan due on the 10th of this month, which is in addition to the $2,600,000 that is now reimbursable,

Q.—When must the amount now reimbursable actually be paid?

A.—In August, 1882.

Q.—What is the necessity of borrowing so long in advance?

A.—The law creating these loans fixes this option and we are but following out the act when we take advantage of the time wherein the loan is reimbursable to prepare for its redemption.

Q.—Wouldn't the ordinary revenues of the State Government pay these maturing loans?

A.—No. The revenues set aside for the redemption of the State debt will not be sufficient in any event to pay it.

Q.—How do you figure on that?

A.—Well, the revenues which go into the Sinking Fund are so well defined that we know exactly what will be realized.

Q.—What revenues do go into the Sinking Fund for the payment of the public debt and interest?

A.—Tax on corporation stocks; and payments on the indebtedness for the purchase of the public works. These two items alone constitute the Sinking Fund revenues.

Q.—What do you calculate you save the State by making the loan now instead of waiting until 1882,

A.—We will save $60,000 in interest by taking advantage of the option established by the act creating the loan.

Q—Can you sell this new loan, put the money in bank, pocket the interest and wait till the loan is actually due?

A.—No, sir. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz., the State Treasurer, Auditor General and Secretary of the Commonwealth must apply every dollar of the money receive from the sale of this new loan every three months to the redemption of the reimbursable debt or the debt already due and payable.

Q.—You couldn't hold it then longer than three months if you wanted to?

A.—No; not without violating the law, and getting impeached.

Q.—When bankers bid on a State loan who has charge of the bids?

A.—The bankers send their own man here with the bid, and he never delivers it until the Commissioners are in session and he is looking on.

Q.—Why, I thought the bid had to be in some time before the allotment was made?

A.—Oh, no; when the Drexels and monied men are bidding on a loan they don't allow any funny business. They can bring their own telegraph operator along, and put him in the telegraph office in charge of a wire to communicate with their principals in the transaction.

Q.—Do they all do that?

A.—Oh, no; only the bankers who are after the whole loan, or a large part of it.

Q.—When do you expect this new loan to be taken?

A.—It will be advertised within the next ten days, and thirty days notice will be given for bids. When the bids are opened the loan will be awarded.

Q.—Will the transactions connected with this loan extend over any considerable time?

A.—No, sir. Everything connected with it will be settled within the next four months.

With this I left the State Treasurer's office. It was a water-haul so far as a sensation was concerned. J. C.

RECORD OF CRIME.

A Wife Killed by Her Husband After a Desperate Struggle.

A Telegraph Operator in Iowa Kills His Lover and then Himself.

WIFE MURDER IN WARREN—A GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

Warren, Ohio, April 7.—A horrible murder was committed in a room at the Eagle Hotel this morning about six o'clock. Yesterday a man applied to Trustee James Hoyt for help and was given an order on the Eagle Hotel for two meals and lodging for one night for himself and wife. Early this morning a noise and scuffling was heard in the room they occupied, and after a few minutes the man was seen leaving the room, but was detained until the arrival of the marshal. The woman was found in the agonies of death, lying on the floor of the room, with her throat cut from ear to ear and several terrible gashes in her side, groin and abdomen. The deed was done with a large butcher's knife and a razor blade. There must have been a desperate struggle, as the walls of the room, the bed and the furniture, were spattered with blood.

The man refused to be interviewed by reporters, but told a gentlemen when first arrested that his name was Dennis Hickey of Akron, aged fifty-eight years; had been married to the murdered woman twenty-two years and had four children, one son now at Akron and one daughter at Kent. He met his wife here yesterday, bought a pint of whiskey and had a good time. He retired with his wife at 10 o'clock, and was awakened about midnight by his wife getting into bed. He had cause to suspect her fidelity and resolved to kill her. The woman has been in the city several days seeking employment, and was apparently forty-five years of age. She said she had left her husband on account of cruelty and ill-treatment. An inquest is now being held.

MURDERED FOR A TRIFLE.

New York, April 7.—A young man named Thomas Hewitt was shot in Bloomfield Saturday by Frank Glennon, a saloon keeper, and died yesterday. Some time ago Glennon matched one of his game cocks against a bird owned by Frank Daner. Hewitt bet fifty cents on Glennon's bird. The latter was so badly used up by Daner's bird that Glennon concluded it would die and gave it to Hewitt. Under his careful attention it became as vigorous and game as it ever had been. Then Glennon wanted it back, and finally secured it again. Always after that when the two met the game cock was an object of contention between the two men. One night a quarrel over the matter in Glennon's saloon resulted in Hewitt's being beaten and thrown out of the place. On Saturday Glennon fatally shot Hewitt, the ball penetrating his intestines at three points. The murderer was in this city yesterday and is understood to be in Brooklyn to-day.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN MARSHALLTOWN.

Chicago, April 7.—An *Inter-Ocean* Marshalltown (Iowa) special says: A terrible double tragedy occurred at Gifford, a small station on the Iowa Central Rail road. John Bell, station agent, nineteen years old, deliberately shot Miss Robins, his lady friend through the heart twice. He then telegraphed for the railroad officials to send another operator up as he was going to kill himself. Shortly after he fired two shots into his abdomen, and is now in a dying condition. The girl was the most estimable daughter of a prominent merchant. No cause is assigned for the act.

The Fashion Next Summer.

(Col. Forney's Progress.)

Last summer there was much startling novelty about the bathing dresses of the young ladies at the seaside resorts. They wore no more the weighty, baggy costumes which used to transform our womankind into ugly, unrecognizable objects. The ladies seemed to like the attire, and it is certain if the gentleman objected to it by word, they took care to be on the beach at the bathing hour. With the new dresses came great frolicsomeness of spirits, and it was no uncommon trick for a bright society belle to turn somersaults from the shoulders of a gentleman into the sea. How will it be this summer? Has Mother Grundy improved the opportunity the winter afforded, and talked the lasses back to heavy, thick and thoroughly enveloping flannel? I think not. The bold experiment the past summer was too successful.

Spiced Mountain Cake.

(A Delicious Cake.)

To the yolks of five eggs, well beaten add one cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful ground cinnamon, one grated nutmeg, then the whites of two eggs well beaten, one and a half cups flour having in it one measure "Banner" Baking Powder; bake in jelly cake pans; when cold spread each layer with an icing made of the whites of three eggs beaten stiff and one and a half cups powdered sugar.

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Cream of the Court Proceedings of a Week.

Important Trials and Decisions in the Allegheny County Courts.

Last Wednesday the trial of Frank Small for the murder of C. R. Jacoby was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Jacoby had been married a few years, and was a hard working man, employed in a rolling mill. His wife was a peculiar woman, and he had had some words with her about going out in the evening and keeping company with other people. On this evening he went out about eleven o'clock to hunt up his wife, leaving his children at home. He went to a saloon kept by a man named Keyser, and was informed that his wife was there. He found her in company with Small, the defendant, in a sitting room. He had some talk with Small there, but no blows were passed. He and his wife started home together, and while on the way, Small, crossing the street, approached them and fired at Jacoby, who lingered a few days and then died. For some reason or other, all the parties seemed anxious to keep the matter quiet. Jacoby, thinking he would recover, at first declined to say anything about it, but when he found he was going to die, he told the whole story. The Commonwealth claimed murder in the first degree, and produced witnesses who gave damaging evidence against Small. The trial continued unfil five o'clock on Friday evening, when the case was submitted to the jury. At seven o'clock the same evening a verdict of murder in the first degree was rendered. Small is twenty-seven years of age, of medium stature, no whiskers, sallow face and presents a genteel appearance. He appeared calm and unconcerned during the trial and was apparently not the least moved when the terrible verdict was announced. Yesterday a motion for a new trial was made.

DON CARLOS AFTER SEWICKLEY PROPERTY.

Proceedings in ejectment were commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 on behalf of Don Carlos Manuel Martinez de Yrujo, Donna Mario Del Pilar Martinez de Yrujo de Alcazar, Donna Maria de la Piedad Martinez de Yrujo de Alcazar and Donna Maria de las Virtudes Martinez de Yrujo de Alcazar, single women, against John Winters and Gardner Winters. The plaintiffs are devisees and heirs at law of Pl.s Santiago de Pierrard and Narcissa, his wife. They complain that the defendants have in their possession a lot of ground situated in the township of Leet and Sewickley, 244 acres, near what is commonly known as the McKean lands; that they have failed to comply with the terms of the lease, not paying the rent within the prescribed time, or cutting the timber or filling other requirements. The defendants confessed judgement without stay of execution and right of appeal.

JUSTICE METED OUT.

The following sentences were imposed in the Quarter Sessions since our last report: John McCann pleaded guilty to the larceny of eight packages of pins from Henry Baker, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for thirty days. Wm. Peterson pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, preferred by W. J. Smith, and was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary. On another indictment for larceny, charged by Wm. Davis, to which the same defendant pleaded guilty, he was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary. On a third indictment for larceny, charged by A. Yerkins, he was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary. Wm. P. Delaney was tried on two charges of assault and battery. The assaults were alleged to have been committed on Miss Perchment and Mrs. Delaney. He was convicted of both charges and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years on one and four yearson the other charge.

LEGAL NOTES.

G. McGeary brought suit against the city of Allegheny to recover $500, the value of a horse he claims to have lost through the negligence of the authorities to provide a pound for animals taken up as strays. His horse, he alleges, died from pneumonia, contracted through exposure to which the animal was subjected after being picked up by the police.

During the week Judge White directed that the fine of $10 each imposed upon Henry Gossman and John Merriman, who acted improperly as jurors and were discharged from further attendance, be deducted from their pay.

John Duval and Newton McGlurke are charged before the United States officials with retailing liquors without paying special tax. The accused reside in Lawrence county, where they were arrested.

J. J. Hanna was appointed Judge of election of the borough of Sharpsburg to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm. Rosewell.

Adelgunda Feldman, Aloysius Strassburger, Evangelista McGill, Alphonsa LaClaire et al., presented an application for a charter for St. Benedict's Academy of Allegheny city.

Few applications have thus far been made by the liquor dealers for licenses. Towards the latter part of the month it is expected they will be pouring in in large numbers.

On Saturday the Prison Board met and approved the usual number of bills. The election of Workhouse Manangers was postponed to their May meeting.

A TALK WITH HENDRICKS.

Important National Topics Discussed.

He Thinks Congress and the Country are on the Right Track Now.

The Late Presidential Steal a Wrong to the People.

Declines to Say Anything Relative to Mr. Tilden.

Success of the Democratic Party in 1880 Assured, and What it Will Mean.

Accepted the Nomination to the Vice Presidency Against His Inclination,

And Does Not Feel Under Obligation to Accept It Again.

[New York World Special.]

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 8.—Ex-Governor Hendricks visited this place yesterday in his capacity as a lawyer, being the senior counsel in the case of Swinney against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Railroad, which is a notable one in this section. According to your written instructions, I called upon him to-day at the Aveline House, but found him not only much averse to being interviewed but almost entirely absorbed in the legal interests which are under his care.

Question. You first entered Congress, did you not, when the Free Soil excitement was rising to its height; about 1851, was it not? Do you remember the 7th of March speech of Mr. Webster in 1850?

A. I did not hear that speech, but from what I remember from reading it some of the words of Mr. Webster would be well worth reproducing now. My own first service in Congress was after the election of 1851. I had previously been three years in the State Legislature of Indiana. I took my seat in the House of Representatives in December of 1851, and closed that service on the 4th of March, 1855.

Q. Were you not in the Government of President Pierce?

A. At the time I entered Congress Millard Fillmore was President. I admired him very much personally, although I was in opposition to his platform and usually to his policy. President Franklin Pierce was inaugurated during my second term in Congress; and when I returned to my home at the close of my service I received—entirely unexpected to me—a personal take the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office. This was in the summer of invitation from that Chief Magistrate to 1855, and I held that position until about the middle of President Buchanan's term, when I resigned it.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Q. You were substantially educated to public life, were you not—and by your uncle, William Hendricks, who, I believe, was a member of Congress under President Monroe and Senator under Adams and Jackson, and also Governor of Indiana?

A. I cannot exactly say that my uncle educated me to public life; but of course I profited exceedingly by his conversation and experience during my youth and early manhood. He was the second Governor of this State, and was one of the first members of the House of Representatives from Indiana immediately before his term of office as Governor. Next he was elected to the United States Senate and served during the administration of John Quincy Adams with very great colleagues; also during both terms of General Jackson's administration. Regarding my early life, I can almost say I was born in Indiana, for my father removed to it when I was not more than six months old. His removal was to the central part of the State, where he lived until his death, and where I attended the public schools. Our home was at the county seat, and as a boy I was accustomed to see something of political and legal life. I was a collegian of South Hanover, but prosecuted a part of my studies at home. Upon leaving college I entered the office of Judge Major. I afterwards completed my law studies at Chambersburg, Pa., under the instruction of my maternal uncle, Judge Thompson, whom Judge Jeremiah Black succeeded in the office of District Judge. I saw Judge Black there for the first time, and I recollect that I was even then much impressed by his ability and learning. Then I returned to my home at Shelbyville and entered upon the practice of my profession at that place. My services in the Legislature of the State were through 1849 and 1850. In 1851 I was a member of the Constitutional Convention which adopted the present Constitution of the State.

Q. How many members of the Pierce Government besides Mr. Jefferson Davis and Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania—the Postmaster General—are living, if any?

A. I think that besides those two only Robert McClelland of Detroit, remains.

Q. Was it not a very able Cabinet?

A. It was an extremely able one. Mr. Guthrie was there as Secretary of the Treasury, and he was one of the very ablest financial leaders of the country. William L. Marcy was Secretary of State, and he was another very able man.

Q. What did you think of President Pierce as an organizer or as a leader of the Cabinet?

A. I thought that he was one of the truest men I ever knew. The only objection that I had to his character as the head of the Government was his great reluctance to refuse what his friends desired or urged upon him, but his own views were always very clear, and his Administration was one of the purest this country has ever had. Except for the controversies that grew out of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and out of the legislation connected with the early settlement of Kansas, the Administration of President Pierce would have proved to be one of the most popular ones in our National history. I think Mr. Pierce was as pure a man personally as I ever knew in the public service.

Q. In your position as the head of the Land Office, you may have had something to do with the earliest Pacific Railroad grants?

A. No, I did not in that capacity. They were made and perfected after my resignation of that post; but as a member of the House of Representatives I had previously advocated a grant of lands, favoring the construction of a central line, making the eastern termination at St. Louis. But the provision made by Congress for the construction of the road was subsequent to my connection with the General Land Office. However, the administration of the swamp land grants and the statutes granting lands to the States in aid of the construction of railroads were occurrences during my management of the Land Office, and made its business very large and very important.

Q. What was the general intention of the Democratic party in regard to that enterprise, and has it been carried out or misrepresented under Republican administrations?

A. Really, I cannot entirely judge as to that. I think there was a strife between the North and the South upon the question of who should have the route. But the sentiment was clearly, so far as I know, that there ought to be a railroad, and at that time—in 1852 and 1853—the sentiment was in favor of the Central route by all who did not entertain extreme Northern or Southern views.

Q. When you entered the Senate, Mr Hendricks, in 1863, the Democrats were in a hopeless minority. Things are very much changed now, but are not the majority in both houses fighting on the same ground, in respect to private liberty and the maintenance of State rights against centralization, for which you, with a little Spartan band in both houses, contended in 1863?

A. Substantially the same. The tendencies of the party having absolute control have been in favor of centralizing all the powers of the Government; and these tendencies were perhaps more expressed and positive at the time to which you refer than they are now. The existence of the war was made the pretext on every possible occasion to promote centralization, and the Republican party during the last few years has sought the same end and still seeks it under the pretext of controlling what they denominate disturbing elements. They are pleased to say that for such a purpose what they euphuistically call a "strong Government" is a necessity. But what are known to history under the phrase of strong governments have never been favorable to popular liberty or rights.

Q. Don't you think the country has made great progress in the right direction since the close of the war; and do not the Democrats who are now in the field in both Houses seem to you to deserve credit for the spirit and moderation with which the fight has so far been made?

A. Most certainly. Very great progress in restoring the proper equilibrium that the Constitution aims to create has been made since the Democrats obtained control of the House of Representatives in 1874. There was, of course, during the eight years of President Grant's Administration a condition of perfect partisan harmony between the legislative and executive branches of the Government, and consequently there was no advance made during that time either in administrative reform or in restraining the tendency to centralization. The economy which the Democratic House of Representatives has forced upon the administration of the public service cannot be truly questioned, and it should be very positively approved by the people. The reduction of the expenditures has been in very despite of the serried opposition of Republican Congressmen. I think that since the Democrats have had control of the House the tendency has been to restore the untrammelled machinery of the Constitution as the motive power in Federal authority. The very struggle that the House is now making to secure free and fair elections by the repeal of the laws which had been used to control them in a partisan interest, and to repeal also the law which had been used to control the jury power of the Federal courts in many localities, I heartily approved, and I hope that Congress will stand by its purpose until these noxious laws are repealed. The cry from the Republicans that it is revolutionary on the part of the Democrats is so entirely false that it will hardly deceive any one who is acquainted with Republican methods in the past.

Q. Is it not the old honest Democratic fight? And cannot all the masses of the Democratic party and of the Democratic believers in all parts of the country become united on it?

A. I think so. Indeed, I cannot perceive how there can be any doubt about it, and the party being united, I have no doubt of our success in 1880.

THE PRESIDENTIAL STEAL.

Q. Is there really anything, Mr. Hendricks, in the fraud issue of 1876 which does not apply to and make a part of this greater question of the rights of the States?

A. I think that the scheme and proceedings by which Mr. Hayes was made President of the United States and Mr. Wheeler the Vice President, without an actual election in their favor, were a wrong not to candidates or party exactly but to the States and to the whole people. A fair count of the actual electoral votes would have resulted otherwise than as it was merely declared, and it would have been the expression of the States through the electors-at-large, and of the voters through the electors of districts, and of the large popular majority of the people as a whole body.

Q. Has not the financial question of 1876 been really pushed aside by subsequent events—or in other words, do you see anything in these to prevent the reunion of all the phases of Democratic opinion on the sound old State rights doctrines of the Pierce Administration, of which you were a member?

A. There is no sufficient reason for division among those who believe in the leading doctrines and principles of the Democratic party and who desire the reforms which that party demands. The differences upon financial questions are less threatening than at one time they appeared. The question whether a paper currency should be furnished directly from the National Treasury or through the medium of the national banks is one of expediency which will no doubt be settled so as to leave no strife on that account. Other questions are coming into prominence and will engross the public interest. I think that Treasury notes should be substituted for national bank notes as rapidly as their charters expire. Banks are becoming a threatening power in our national politics. It is now plain that the leaders of the Republican party intend to strain the country to its utmost tension in order to revive sectional hostility and in order to create hatred between the North and the South, and so to hold their political power in the North. When that purpose is thoroughly understood, and especially by the younger generations of voters, and the dangers which it threatens are appreciated by the whole people, a patriotic Union sentiment will develop itself that must prove sufficient to overthrow the authors of what I must denominate a wicked scheme.

OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Q. You speak, Governor, of other questions coming into prominence. To what other question or questions do you attach importance?

A. I think that one question is that of centralization as opposed to the constitutional rights of the Northern, Eastern, Western, Southern—all States. The question of sectionalism as opposed to the real sentiment of the union of the States and of the people will have very much to do with the contest of 1880. The Democracy will be decidedly upon the side of the constitutional rights of the States as opposed to centralization but not as opposed to the constitutional powers of the general Government, and they will be everywhere united on the sentiment that we should be one people and that sectional differences should be blotted out forever.

Q. Is it not time to reorganize the new Democratic party on old Democratic principles?

"Well," said the Governor, laughingly, "that will do for talk, perhaps, in the canvass, but the experiment of a new as opposed to an old Democracy I don't believe in very much. I think we are all Democrats on the old Democratic platform and need no reorganization. We want thorough union and earnest efforts by all, both young and old."

Q. Mr. Hendricks, has not the moral value to the Democratic party of the fraud issue of 1876, considered by itself, been impaired by the action of the Potter Committee? I observe that that committee were very careful. Mr. Hendricks, to exonerate you by name at the close of their report from all suspicion of improper operations in the Southern States, and you can therefore give me your opinion freely, I hope, as to whether the fraud issue ought not to be treated now from a large general Democratic point of view rather than fastened down to that day and those events?

A. I don't know that I am prepared to answer that question fully. The investigations by the Potter Committee have established very important facts not known before, but I think that the conviction of the people as to the wrong that was done was at least quite as strong before as it is now. The rebuke of 1880 should be administered to the wrong done to the people of the United States and to our institutions rather than to individuals and to the party. The publication of the cipher dispatches no doubt developed a wicked purpose on the part of their authors, but it certainly is an established fact that the votes of at least two States were for sale, and also that the Democrats did not buy them, while all of the implicated Republican parties have now received offices from President Hayes I do not believe that the people can become indifferent to such wicked practices.

Q. What is your information, Mr. Hendricks, if you have any, as to the physical stamina of Mr. Tilden. I mean as to his fitness to undergo a new Presidential contest? And, by the way, Mr. Hendricks, when do you first remember hearing of Mr Tilden in public life? And from your observation of the Presidential office in your long experience do you believe that a man in the state of health in which Mr. Tilden is said to be, or in fact any man not in very sound health could endure the strain of office-seekers and the hard work of the necessary Democratic reforms at Washington?

Governor Hendricks sat thoughtfully for a moment or two, quietly smiled as if to himself, and then politely but absolutely refused to answer, nor could my most persistent efforts elicit anything bevond the repeated and emphatic words, "I assure you that I will not say anything whatever about Mr. Tilden."

DOES NOT DESIRE THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

I read to him from the Chicago *Tribune* a statement that a prominent and well-informed Democrat was heard to say not many days ago that Mr. Hendricks himself will come out boldly for Tilden within a short time, and I asked, "Is that so, Governor Hendricks?" "No, sir," he replied, "that is not so, and I may say to you that my attention has been called to that before, and I have written a letter to a friend at Washington to say that this statement is unqualifiedly false. I have not talked with any one about Mr. Tilden, but have uniformly refused to do so, as I have to you to-day. I can say also that I have said in that letter, which may or may not have been published, that I did not feel under any obligations to again accept a second place upon the ticket. I was beaten in the last Convention and I accepted my defeat and became a candidate for an office which I did not desire. I don't think that I am called upon to do this again. I think we have talked enough upon the frands. You certainly have my opinion about it—that it was a great wrong, not to individuals, not to a party, but to the people of the States."

Q. When people talk, Mr. Hendricks, about disturbing the country by a contest for the restoration of the principles on which the country was prosperously governed for sixty years, does it not seem to you that the Democratic party can afford to make that contest now with as little danger of shaking the foundations of things as General Jackson incurred when he fought to break down the bank monopoly; and was not the country more quiet after his victory than before, and will it not be the same thing now?

A. Unquestionably. I think the *World* is right in assuming that that the success of the Democratic party in 1880 will mean a restoration of the legitimate authority and the practices of the Government which were so well illustrated in Jackson.s Administration, and I believe not only that a greater public confidence in the stability of our institutions will be the result, but also, as you have suggested, that the public quiet will be restored and made permanent and business and individual prosperity will naturally and as a consequence follow. We can't have confidence and the public harmony which is favorable to business and individual prosperity so long as the Republican party is able to keep itself in power by revolutionary appeals to sectional animosities. Public prosperity, in part at least, depends upon friendly as well as upon commercial relations between all the sections.

Q. By the way, Mr. Hendricks, was it not customary in the Senate when the Republicans controlled it during your career there to put all sorts of enactments into appropriation bills?

A. Why, of course it was. During the six years of my services in the Senate and the subsequent period of General Grant's administration I think that there was more general legislation attached to appropriation bills than perhaps during any other period of the Government before that time, and especially was that true during the period of the contest between President Johnson and Congress. The Republican party was not restrained by any consideration of the rights of the Executive or the principles of proper legislation, and in that respect the party was governed, as it appeared, solely by considerations of its own interest.

Q. Can constables under the election law of Indiana, Mr. Hendricks, may I ask you, arrest without warrant for anything occurring the day before, or for aught else than some immediate felony or a breach of the peace at the polls?

A. No officer of this State can arrest without a warrant, either on election day or on any other day, except for violations of law in his immediate presence. I think that in our State we would have serious legal trouble if any effort was made to arrest without process—that is, to make what are called general arrests.

THE VETO QUESTION.

Q. You were a young man when the veto question was much discussed because of the Jacksonian vetoes. Was it not then admitted by all parties that the veto ought not to be used merely to signify Executive disapproval of legislative methods of legislative views of expediency or to prevent mere party triumphs? Should it not always be confined to cases in which the objectionable matters are unconstitutional in substance?

A. I suppose that the veto power cannot be properly exercised to enforce Executive judgment against legislative judgment upon a question purely of expediency. It is certainly very clear that it is no ground for the interposition of the veto that general legislation is attached to appropriation bills. Such legislation has been of too frequent occurrence with the approval of the Executive for it now to be called into question by a veto. If it is the deliberate idea of Congress that there should be no test oath for jurors, I don't see upon what ground the President can exercise the veto; or upon the other hand, if with deliberate consideration Congress shall decide to withdraw Federal control and interference with State elections, there is in that no ground for veto.

Q. How long since your Legislature adjourned, Governor Henerick?

A. About a week since.

Q. Was its action important?

A. Yes; very important. Our State had been wronged by an unjust apportionment for legislative and Congressional purposes, and that has now been corrected. The representation from this State in Congress and in the Legislature will now be based upon population. I think that there is no doubt that the Democrats will hold the Legislature under this apportionment, because the State is now Democratic, as it was before. We had to carry the State by about fifteen thousand in order to have the Legislature, the apportionment was so unequal and so unjust. A very thorough reduction of the public expenditures was also adopted by the Legislature, and the reduction of fees and salaries was such that the entire saving to the people and to the State, it is claimed, will be about $40e,000 a year. A number of the gentlemen of the Legislature recently published a card to that effect, and I suppose that their estimates are reliable. The last Legislature was a marked body, both for experience and talent.

In conclusion the Governor kindly said, "I hope before you return East you will make a visit to our capital. I should be very glad to have you do so, and I am sure you would find it pleasant to make the acquaintance of our people." I thanked him and assured him that it would give me great pleasure to do so.

PLEURISY PAINS and all Asthmatic or Bronchial Affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWS

HARRISBURG.

The Riot Bill Narrowly Escapes Being Killed for the Session.

A Motion to Postpone the Measure Passed by a Vote of 103 to 96.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE RIOT BILL.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—The measure of the session in which our Allegheny people were particularly interested received its death blow this morning, having been voted down by 103 yeas to 96 nays. The excitement of the last week gathered slowly and, like a pent up storm, bursted on the House when a vote on an indefinite postponement was called. I have rarely seen more excitement in any legislative body on the call of a vote. For fully five minutes before the Clerk could call the roll the pages were busy distributing the lists of yeas and nays, and the hum of excitement rose high above the raps of the Speaker's gavel.

Persons entitled to the privileges of the floor were all ordered back to the cloak rooms and the crowd of members around the Clerk's desk dispersed. The call was commenced and proceeded in almost breathless silence. The fatal number of 103 was scored against it and 96 supporters fought bravely for their bill. Immediately on the announcement of the vote, the usual motion to "reconsider and lay" was made by Wolfe, who arose nervous with excitement to put this legislative clamp on the measure.

Speaker Long called Mr. Frazer to the chair, and, paler than Wolfe, took his stand in the middle aisle to plead against thus nailing the measure down for the session.

STORMY AND EXCITING SCENES.

Several little parries were made and the House then settled excitedly on the call on Long's motion to postpone Wolfe's motion. The vote stood 101 to 98, four men having changed, viz. Dewoodey of Venango, Silverthorn, Truby and White.

Mr. White (Adams) changed his vote, and then the tally stood 99 to 100, and Long prevented by one vote the final disposition of the subject to-day.

Mr. Frazer (occupying the chair) rapped for order, but it was impossible to quiet them until they had in some measure relieved themselves of their boiling over feelings.

Several of the more excited rushed up to Dewoodey's desk saluting him with the phrase of "you're a hell of a man Dewoodey." Dewoodey, who is a red whiskered independent individual, said he wanted Allegheny to have another chance.

Along with Dewoodey of Venango, stood young Truby of Clarion, who, whilst he has voted against the bill in the shape it was presented, was yet willing to let Allegheny try again in any form she should wish to bring in a bill. He did this under a tremendnous pressure to prevent him, and showed good blood and the true grit of the Truby's when he declared he would not be driven.

Mr. Messenger of Washington, stood up square to give Allegheny another chance. I am not for choking off a measure that has any merit in it all. So did his venerable colleague, Finley Patterson.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Wolfe said that he intended to offer a resolution in the morning raising a committee to inquire into the means used to influence members to vote for this bill. That he had direct knowledge of members who were offered money. Long asked him if they were from Allegheny who offered it. He said no. He declares that if a favorable committee is not given him he will take the matter into Court. It is understood that the trouble is in the Philadelphia delegation.

The moment the gavel came down for the afternoon session Sherwood of York, bounced in a resolution to investigate the conduct of parties in the Riot bill.

Mr. Wolfe objected to the wind being taken out of his sails in that way, and remonstrated gently.

Mr. Hewitt (Blair) took a hand.

Mr. Sherwood answered him savagely. He did not propose to stand there under the accusation of being a common thief.

J. C.

[From Another Correspondent].

HARRISBURG, April 9.—The House, after considering several bills, the calendar of bills on second reading was reached, the first in order being bill 103, as amended by Mr. Hewit (Blair).

Mr. ZERN (Carbon), asked permission to have his remarks printed in the *Record*, which was granted.

Mr. RUMBERGER (Armstrong), said he had only a few remarks to make. The ground had been fully gone over, and the cry of thief, steal, &c., was not the manly thing, and that if any one knew of anything specific he should point it out.

THE MOTION TO POSTPONE ADOPTED.

Mr. COLBORN (Somerset) now moved that as the bill had been fully and fairly discussed that the whole subjet be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was seconded by a number of voices.

Amidst the greatest excitement the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Wolfe (Union), seconded by Mr. Long which resulted in yeas 103; nays 96.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE BILL.

Mr. WOLFE now moved that the vote be reconsidered.

Mr. LONG said this motion was for the purpose of killing the bill absolutely and to shut out Allegheny county from all just legislation and consideration, and it was simply outrageous. The motion just passed shut out such members as Mr. Hewit from voting upon his amendment.

Mr. HEWIT replied that he could take care of himself.

Mr. WOLFE replied that that was the object of his motion. He charged that influences were brought to bear to corrupt members of the House. He knew of two such himself. He would not insist upon killing this bill effectually, but would offer a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the matter.

Mr. LONG asked him whether these two members referred to were from Allegheny county?

Mr. WOLFE replied they were not.

Mr. LONG then moved to amend by postponing Wolfe's motion to reconsider for the present, and the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Flinn.

Mr. LAW (Philadelphia) then called the previous question, but was ruled out of order as the yeas and nays were called.

The vote resulted in 100 to 99. Messrs. Baily, Garrett, Gilland and Truby having changed their votes, the vote was announced as 101 ayes, when Mr. W. R. White claimed that he had voted under a misapprehension, and desired to change.

After considerable confusion, the change was permitted to be made, as it would not change the result.

The SPEAKER immediately announced the next bill on the calendar, which was No. 104, "An act relative to the damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the late rebellion," making provision for the payment of certificates of indebtedness issued by the State, pursuant to an act of Assembly dated May 22, 1871, better known as the Border Raid Claim bill.

Mr. BURGESS had the floor at the hour of adjournment. He will continue this afternoon.

The House then adjourned till three o'clock.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

In the afternoon, Mr. SHERWOOD (York) offered a preamble and resolution that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of investigating charges made by the member from Union, and any other improper influences brought to bear upon members in connection with House bill 103, and that said committee are authorized to send for persons and papers, and expenses of investigation are authorized by the House.

Mr. HEWIT moved that as the Speaker was interested in the bill, the committee be appointed by the House.

Mr. FAUNCE said the resolution was untimely and was another stab at the bill, and should not be offered at this time.

Mr. HEWIT stigmatized the act as unparllamentary for the gentleman from York, when Mr. WOLFE gave notice that he would submit such at the proper time.

Mr. DAVIS said in all his experience he never witnessed such proceedings. The idea of taking out of the hands of the Speaker the appointing power should not be allowed.

Mr. SHERWOOD announced that he would not serve, and the resolution was amended to five and passed unanimously.

Bill 104 was next taken up on second reading. The bill passed by a vote of yeas, 120; nays, 36. Of this number 43 voted against the Riot bill in all forms. Our members voted solid for it.

Messrs. Hewit and Law voted nay, and Messrs. Wolfe and Hall dodged. Western county members, with three exceptions, voted in the affirmative, including the oil region reformers. It is thought to-night the opponents will atttempt reconsideration to-morrow.

The Senate transacted no business of special interest.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A Resolution Giving the Aims and Objects of the Democracy Offered, and to be Acted Upon at the Next Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A brief Democratic caucus was held immediately after adjournment to-day for the purpose of taking some action which would permit the introduction and consideration of certain financial measures during the present session.

Representative House presided, and Messrs. Mills and Covert acted as Secretaries.

Representative Kenna submitted the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this caucus that the House shall not adjourn over Monday next, but that there should be a session on that day to allow the introduction of bills in the usual manner and the placing of important legislation in the line of progress without unnecessary delay.

Representative Stephens then offered the following resolution with the request that it be read and laid on the table for action of a future caucus:

Resolved, That the aims and objects of the Democracy of the United States, as far as we, chosen by them members of the present House of Representatives are entitled to be considered as true exponents of those aims and objects are directed with singleness of purpose to the restoration of constitutional liberty, and with its restoration, peace, harmony and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land. They abjure the renewal of sectional strife. They accept all legitimate results of the late lamented war. They are utterly opposed to a revival in this country or any part thereof, of African slavery or any other kind of slavery or involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime. They stand pledged to maintain the union of States under the Constitution with all its existing amendments as they shall be expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States. They are against all unconstitutional or revolutionary methods. They are for law and order and the protection of life, liberty and property without respect to persons or social conditions. For the redress of all grievances, they look alone to the peaceful instrumentality of the constitution.

First—The law making power.

Second—The law expounding power.

Third—The law executing power and

Fourth—Ultimate sovereign power of the ballot box.

They are for a free ballot, as well as for a fair and just count. While they are opposed to a large standing army as were the framers of the Constitution, yet they are for keeping the army sufficiently large to repel invasion, defend our extensive frontier, as well as all necessary interior forts and garrisons, and to enable the President to put down domestic violence or insurrection in any of the States, and in aid of civil officers as a *posse comitatus* in the execution of legal processes in pursuance of the Constitution, and as provided in the acts of Congress of 1795 and 1809; but they are utterly opposed to the use of military forces of the United States in controlling, or in any way interfering with the freedom of elections. They are for the maintenance of public credit inviolate, but are utterly opposed to an increase of the bonded debt unless the exigencies of war should render it necessary. They are for the retrenchment of expenditures, lessening the burdens of taxation, and a thorough reform in the present unequal and unjust method of raising revenue. They are for placing the coinage of gold and silver upon the same footing, without restriction or limitation upon the amount of either. They are for reviving the languishing and perishing industries of the country by an increase of volume of currency founded on a sound basis sufficient to meet the urgent demands of trade in every department of labor and business.

Without transacting any further business, the caucus adjourned.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

He Again Refuses to be a Candidate for Governor.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The *Herald* correspondent interviewed ex-Governor Seymour at Deerfield, near Utica, yesterday. Seymour said that he had no idea that any one thought of naming him as a candidate for Governor, as that was a thing out of the question. He was not merely unwilling to be a candidate, but he was unable to do the duties of the office of Governor of this great State. "I suppose my name was suggested at the Belmont conference," he said, "not so much with a view to my nomination as it was to show a desire to place in office such persons as would seek to promote the political interests of the whole Democratic party and those of its active, prominent men. It was meant to show that the Democrats would unite in the support of any person who cherished feelings of good will toward all. I feel confident that harmony will soon be restored to the Democratic ranks, and the Republican ranks as well, but I think the Democrats will elect their ticket."

Editorially the *Herald* says: "Congressman Cox says: 'If we can draw Cincinnatus from his cheese factory to the political arena, it would be a great triumph for the party.' Lord Holingbrooke became tired of public life and retired to his farm where he placed over the lodge at the main entrance the Latin inscription '*Satis Furis Bonoridus*' (Rural honors satisfy me), but he was no sooner shown an opening for the display of his great talent than he left his land to serve his country. The unanimous nomination of Seymour might draw him to the front. In that case his election would be unprecedented for its enthusiasm and majority. What might follow after such a conquest of the hearts of his fellow citizens of New York would depend upon the will of the American people."

WASHINGTON.

Matt Carpenter Opposes the Seating of Bell.

Every Indication the Army Bill Will Go Through the Senate as it Passed the House.

EFFECT OF THE VETO.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The best men of both parties must see that a prolonged session will work very serious injury to the real interests of the country. A Presidential veto will necessarily prolong the session—even with the most reasonable conduct on both sides, and will almost inevitably open the door for general legislation—an event which neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury can wish to bring about, and which sensible men of both parties have so far united to avoid. Congress has now been in extra session nearly three weeks, and by the watchful and persistent efforts of its wiser heads nearly all legislation, except that for which it was specially convened, has been prevented. The House has adjourned over three Mondays successively, which are private bill days, to protect itself and the country from the avalanche of bills that will inevitably be poured in on the first call of States and Territories. The Speaker has so far declined to announce the standing committees and all general legislation has been successfully blocked. I is evidently the desire of the House to confine its work to the passage of the two appropriation bills and if these are approved by the President, to adjourn, leaving all other business to await the December session. For the President to veto the two appropriation bills which will be sent him would be to make a prolonged session almost inevitable and would open the door to general legislation, disturbing to the whole country.

SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The House Committee on Rules met this afternoon for the purpose of considering the question which arose in the House this morning regarding the recognition of members desirous of participating in general debate. It was decided that the custom of preparing lists which for some time prevailed is the most practicable, and the Committee will recommend its continuance; and that the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union shall use his discretion in recognizing one of two or more members who shall attempt to address the House simultaneously. It was also agreed to recommend an increase of membership on the Judiciary Committee from eleven as heretofore to fifteen. The Committee will also favor a modification of Rule 145 of the House so as to require a vote of at least three-fourths of the members present to suspend the rules instead of a two-thirds vote as is now necessary. The report of the Committee covering the above propositions previously agreed upon will be submitted to the House to-morrow, and as soon as the several recommendations are finally disposed of, the Speaker will be able to announce Committees.

A LONG DEBATE IN BOTH HOUSES IN PROSPECT.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The outlook is for another fortnight of brilliant debating in both Houses, as the Legislative bill is before the House and the Army bill is before the Senate. "No man can tell how long the debate on the Army bill will last in the Senate," said Senator Beck to-day; and no man can. The chances are that the Senate will debate the Army bill most of the time until it gets the Legislative bill, as it has little or nothing else to do. The length of time the House will spend on the Legislative bill is equally uncertain, except that every indication is for a long debate. Nearly a hundred members have already announced to the Speaker their desire to speak on this bill, and have put their names on the Speaker's list. The action of the Senate Committee on appropriations means that the Senate will pass the Army bill just as it passed the House.

MATT. CARPENTER ON DECK.

The debate on the Bell case in the Senate had been dull until Matt. Carpenter injected some life into it yesterday by taking the ground maintained by the majority of Democrats, that Bell should not be seated, as the Constitution does not provide for the appointment of a Senator by the Governor when a vacancy is occasioned by the expiration of the regular term. Carpenter was in good trim, and in the rapid crossfiring he displayed his old-time ability. He criticised the position taken by Blaine, and read from the record a speech of Blaine's in another case, making it appear that Blaine had answered Blaine out of court, which caused great merriment at the expense of the Maine Senator. Angus Cameron also came in for a share of Carpenter's shafts, which he aimed around generally, hitting friend and foe. Cameron attempted to explain and there was a sharp tilt between them, Carpenter claiming that Cameron's record on this case was inconsistent and Cameron that Carpenter was inconsistent. The Democrats were pleased to see Carpenter take hold of the case with such energy and say so many good things in a line with their way of thinking.

GENERAL PORTER'S CASE.

The President and Secretary of War have not yet decided what to do with the report of the Board in the Fitz John Porter case, but will probably send it to Congress without recommendation. This is all that Senator Randolph, who is Porter's representative here, asks. Mr Randolph is Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, and he thinks he can secure action upon it favorable to General Porter, if he can once get the matter before the Senate. As General Porter is a Democrat, and most of his friends are Democrats, he will be better treated than he would have been by the Republican Congress. General Garfield was a member of the court-martial that originally tried General Porter, and pronounced upon him the sentence from which he now wants to be relieved.

A GOOD ONE FROM KELLEY.

Judge Kelley of Philadelphia, in an incidental discussion said that Congress was here to legislate, and he hoped it would go ahead on general legislation and let the country know how "thoroughly Pickwickian the cry of revolution is," which caused loud applause on the Democratic side.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS BY BANKS OF FOUR PER CENTS.

From the statement of sales of four per cent. bonds sent to the Senate by Secretary Sherman, it appears that the following banks subscribed, previous to the 1st of March, for over $1,000,000 each:

First National Bank, New York	$118,042,987
National Bank of New York	41,959,986
National Bank State of New York	32,055,000
Continental National Bank	31,197,550
Maverick National Bank, Boston	30,258,000
National Bank of Commerce, New York	23,259,000
Hanover National Bank, New York	16,833,000
Monument National Bank, Charlestown, Mass.	8,350,000
Second National Bank, New York	3,700,000
Chemical National Bank, New York	3,200,000
National Security Bank, Boston	2,725,000
Exchange Bank, Albany, N. Y.	2,071,000
Wachesset National Bank, Fitchburg, Mass.	2,150,000
Pacific National Bank, Boston	1,851,450
National Bank Commonwealth, Boston	1,300,000
National Broadway Bank	1,200,000
First National Bank, Newburyport, Mass.	1,186,000
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh	1,157,750
Fourth National Bank, Cincinnati	1,000,000

These are the banks which have taken over $1,000,000 of the bonds. Since this statement was compiled (March 1) the First National Bank of New York has taken over $50,000,000 more, and the National Bank of Commerce over $40,000,000 more. Several other banks have also taken large sums, and some which do not appear in the above list have increased their subscription to over a million.

To ascertain what the profit has been to the banks which have made these subscriptions, the one-fourth of one per cent. commission on all subscriptions must be added to one-tenth of one per cent. commission on all subscriptions over $10,000,000. To this may be added the value of the use of the money subscribed for three months less the four per cent. guarantee required to be deposited at the time the subscription is made.

SHUTTING THE GATES.

The Senate Committee on Finance, of which Bayard is Chairman, declared pretty positively to-day its intention to give the financial question a rest by voting to intermit its regular weekly meetings during the remainder of the present session. It adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, who is decidedly averse to any more financial legislation at present.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says, with reference to the *habeas corpus* case at Omaha, where a writ has been served upon General Crook, commanding him to show cause why he holds Standing Bear and other Ponca Indians as prisoners, that the United States District Attorney has been directed to appear for the United States and endeavor to have the writ dismissed. He takes the ground that under the law and according to repeated decisions of the Supreme Court, the Indians stand as wards of the Government and are under the same relations to the Government as minors are to their parents or guardians; that the law forbids them to make contracts, and such contracts if made by them are void. No attorney has a right or can appear for an Indian until authorized to do so by the Indian Department. A full statement of the view of the Department in relation to this Ponca question is being prepared. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs doubts the correctness of the reported escape of Cheyennes from the Wichita agency.

Chief Moses and other Indian warriors arrived to-day.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Treasury to-day accepted bids for 75,000 ounces silver bullion to be delivered at the San Francisco mint.

The discussion of rules in the House to-day was interrupted by a person in the gallery exclaiming, "Woe! woe! woe! to this den of thieves." Doorkeepers promptly removed the disturber.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called $10,000,000 ten-forties of '64, principal and interest to be paid on and after July 9th next.

THE OLD WORLD.

Serious Labor Disturbances in English Mining Districts.

Threatening Letters Sent by the Russian Revolutionary Committee.

SOUTH AFRICA.

EXTENT OF THE DISASTER TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, April 9.—Additional advices from Capetown about the disaster to the British convoy on Intombe river, March 12th, report besides troops it is thought forty wagon drivers and followers were killed. Twenty-five Zulu corpses were found on the field of battle. It is believed many more were drowned.

The Zulus had ample time to get news of the convoy, as it was delayed at the ford three days by heavy rains. The ford was only four miles from Luneburg. It is thought that there was great carelessness in selecting the position of the camp and in neglecting to send a larger force from Luneburg to meet the convoy.

Colonel Pearson signals from Ekowe that he can hold out ten days longer (till the 4th of April). His provisions only are short. He has plenty of ammunition. Scouts report that the Zulus are concentrated in large masses eleven miles north of Tugela river. They are in a dense jungle, so their number are unascertainable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SERIOUS MINERS' RIOTS AND OTHERS APPREHENDED.

LONDON, April 9.—There were serious riots last night in the colliery villages in Durham. Near Goncett sixteen policemen, who were protecting the non-strikers were injured, and a house was wrecked. Rioting was resumed to-day, and it is feared it may become general among the strikers.

Miners in Houghton and Seatam districts have determined to destroy property. Owners and managers and hundreds of police are in Seatam Hall and a conflict is imminent. Colliery managers are leaving or barricading their houses.

RUSSIA.

MORE THREATS OF ASSASSINATION—THE CZAR SAFE.

BERLIN, April 9.—The Russian Revolutionary Committee have sent letters to al the Imperial dignitaries at St. Petersburg saying that though they do not intend to attack the Czar, they will continue to kill his attendants, especially the heads of the Police Department, so long as the treatment of the political prisoners is unameliorated.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

IT is reported the next consistory will not be held in Rome until the middle of May.

THE Pope's donation of $20,000 to the school fund is the first annual contribution from his private fortune.

THE Paris *Patrie* announces it has reason to believe the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain to the Arch Duchess Maria of Austria will take place in July.

THE approaching visit of the Austrian Crown Prince to Madrid is believed to foreshadow the marriage of King Alfonso to the Arch Duchess Maria, daughter of Arch Duke Charles.

THE Powers have under consideration an arrangement, which, if agreed upon, could be substituted for the proposed mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia. Members of the International Commission at Philippopolis have unanimously pronounced against the entry of Turkish

AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS

The Complete and Sweeping Vindication of Fitz John Porter

From the Judgment of Pope and Stanton's Packed Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The followin are the closing points in the official report in the case of General Fitz John Porter, as taken from the report itself.

GENERAL PORTER'S COURSE SAVED THE UNION ARMY FROM DISASTER.

"What Porter did do was only the simply necessary action which an intelligent soldier had no choice but to take. No court-martial would have condemned such conduct, if properly understood. That Porter's conduct was *obedient, subordinate, faithful and judicial. It saved the Union army from disaster on the 29th of August.*"

The Board decide that to a full understanding of the merits of the case the events of the 30th of August, in which General Porter took a conspicuous part, should be briefly narrated, especially as one of the charges, afterwards withdrawn, was based upon the action of that day.

It is shown that the 5th Army Corps, which Porter commanded, bore a most important and gallant part in the battle of the 30th. That when Longstreet's army, seeing their opportunity, pressed forward to strike Pope's exposed left wing and flank, Warren, with his little brigade, sprung into the gap and breasted the storm until but a handful of his brave men were left alive. Then Sykes and Reynolds, also of Porter's command, with their brigades seized the commanding ground, and like a rock withstood the advance of the victorious enemy and saved the Union army from rout." * * *

"Thus did this gallant corps (of Porter's) nobly and amply vindicate the character of their trusted chief and demonstrate to all the world that disobedience of orders and misbehavior in the presence of the enemy are crimes which could not possibly find place in the head or heart of him who commanded that corps."

GENERAL POPE'S ACTION CRITICIZED.

In concluding the report the Board say:

"General Pope appears, from his orders and from his testimony, to have been at that time wholly ignorant of the true situation. He had disapproved of the sending of Rickett's to Thoroughfare Gap to meet Longstreet, on the 28th, believing that the main body of Lee's army could not reach the field of Manasas before the night of the 30th. Hence he sent the order to Porter, dated 4:30 P. M., to attack Jackson's right flank in rear. Fortunately, that order did not reach Porter until about sunset, too late for any attack to be made. Any attack which Porter could have made at any time that afternoon must necessarily have been fruitless of any good results. *Porter's faithful, subordinate, and intelligent conduct that afternoon saved the Union army from the defeat which would otherwise have resulted that day from the enemy's more speedy concentration.*

"The only seriously critical period of that campaign, viz., between 11 A. M. and sunset of August 29, was thus safely passed. Porter had understood and appreciated the military situation and so far as he had acted upon his own judgment, his action had been wise and judicious.

"For the disaster of the succeeding day he was in no degree responsible. Whoever else may have been responsible it did not flow from any action of his. The judgment of the court martial shows General Porter's conduct was evidently based upon greatly erroneous impressions not only respecting what that conduct really was, and the order under which he was acting, but also respecting all the circumstances under which he acted. Especially was this true in respect to the character of the battle of the 29th of August. That battle consisted of a number of sharp and gallant combats between small portions of the opposing forces.

"The reports of the 29th and those of the 30th of August have somehow been strangely confounded with each other. Even the Confederate reports have, since the termination of the war, been similarly misconstrued. Those of the 30th have been misquoted as referring to the 29th, thus to prove that a furious battle was going on, while Porter was comparatively inactive on the 29th.

"The fierce and gallant struggle of his own troops on the 29th has thus been used to sustain the original error under which he was condemned. *General Porter was in effect condemned for not having taken any part in his own battle.*

"Such was the error upon which General Porter was pronounced guilty of the most shameful crime known among soldiers. We believe not one among all the gallant soldiers on that bloody field was less deserving of such condemnation than he.

"The evidence of bad animus in Porter's case ceases to be material in view of the evidence of his soldierly and faithful conduct. But it is our duty to say that the indiscreet and unkind terms in which General Porter expressed his distrust of the capacity of his superior commander cannot be def ended, and to that indiscretion was due in very great measure the misinterpretation of both his motives and his conduct, and his consequent condemnation.

GENERAL PORTER'S REINSTATEMENT IN THE ARMY RECOMMENDED.

"Having thus given the reasons for our conclusions, we have the honor to report in accordance with the President's order that n our opinion justice requires at his hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the finding and sentence of the court martial in the case of Major General Fitz John Porter, and to restore him to the position of which that sentence deprived him; such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General U. S. Army,
ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier General U. S. Army,
GEORGE W. GETTY,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Colonel Third Artillery.

Charles the First and Mr. Hayes

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Memory was given to man that he might profit by experience. History undertakes to assist us in this respect by recording the experiences of nations so that we may learn and profit thereby. Since the time when the English Barons wrested from King John, at Runnymede, the *Magna Charta*, it has been the law of England that all bills for supplies must originate with the House of Commons, and when a century ago our Constitution was framed it was expressly provided that all bills appropriating money to carry on the government should originate in the lower House of Congress. The Commons and the House of Representatives represent the people of the respective nations. This power was granted as a check on the King and the President. It forces them to be observant of the will of the people. This provision is the great safeguard of the liberties of the English speaking nations. The effort of Charles I less than two centuries and a half ago to disregard and overthrow this provision of the English constitution cost him his crown and his head. He ordered the Commons to vote the supplies. They refused unless the grievances of the people were redressed. This the King contemptuously refused. For eleven years Parliament was not convened and he forcibly raised revenue without consent of the representatives of the people. But the resistance became so great that he was forced to convene Parliament and the old controversy being renewed finally resulted in war between the people and the King.

From that time to this it has been recognized that the Commons has the right to exact redress of grievances before voting money to the Government. It would seem the story of how Oliver Cromwell became dictator of England is to be lost on our Republican friends, if they are desirous of having Mr. Hayes adopt the theories and methods of the learned, accomplished, but unfortunate Charles I. Perhaps the practice of the many unconstitutional methods, the outgrowth of the late civil war, has caused our brothers to recognize it to be right to "drive through the constitution" when that instrument would check their action. Let us hope that neither the "rebel yell" or cry of revolution may prevent us from profiting by the past, and that we may be careful to be right before we go ahead. S. L. L.

NO MORE "FIVE-TWENTIES."

The Famous Six Per Cent. Loan Finally Called In.

Ninety-Five Millions Subscribed by Three New York Banks.

[N. Y. Herald Special].

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The officials of the Treasury are elated to-night over the enormous subscriptions paid this afternoon to the new four per cent. bonds, and the extinction of the "five-twenty" six per cents by the redemption of the last outstanding remnant of this famous Government loan. The news was not known in time for consideration at the Cabinet session, or it might have been the occasion of considerable rejoicing and congratulation at that distinguished gathering of Government officials. In fact it was not until quite late in the afternoon that even Secretary Sherman and his chief assistants at the Treasury building were aware of the extent of the day's business in subscriptions; but they soon communicated the good news to their friends, and it needs only an illumination to give expression to the general delight and pride felt at this signal instance of the success of refunding the national debt.

WHAT SECRETARY SHERMAN SAXS.

Secretary Sherman was asked why there had been such a sudden, large subscription in one day, the amount reported at the Treasury up to the close of business being in the neighborhood of $59,000,000. "The chief reason," he answered, "was a scramble among the New York banks to get all that was left of the four per cents exchangeable for the remaining five-twenties. There were about $58,000,000 of the five-twenties, running up into and inclusive of all of the years 1867 and 1868, which were as yet uncalled for redemption As soon as the banks saw there was to be no more trouble in the money market from the April statements, they made a rush to secure the bonds and the commissions, and the subscriptions poured in so fast we had to call every unredeemed five-twenty. The subscriptions began to outrun the total of these unredeemed bonds, so we had to telegraph right and left all over the country, this afternoon, to stop the subscriptions. The bulk of them came from the New York banks, the Bank of Commerce being one of the heaviest applicants."

NO MORE FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Secretary was asked, "Were not some of the five-twenties outstanding unredeemed beyond the $58,000,000?"

"Not many," he said. "The interest ceases after ninety days from the date of the call. Heretofore some bonds have continued to drop in after the ninety days, because the holders were ignorant that their bonds were called for redemption. But with to-day's business word will go to every nook and corner of the country that every five-twenty outstanding is now demanded for redemption, and this will bring them all into the Treasury. It will be telegrsphed everywhere by the press in the morning that, in fact, there are no more five-twenties."

"Why did you not allow the subscriptions to run on in excess of the $58,000,000?" was the next question.

"We were not prepared to take any more. We had not offered any more four per cents than there were uncalled and unredeemed six per cent. five-twenties."

OUTSTANDING BONDS.

Mr. Sherman went on to explain that the six per cent. bonds now outstanding were chiefly the long bonds of 1881, issued at the beginning of the rebellion and payable in not less than twenty years, and that they could not, consequently, be refunded until the termination of that period. These amount to about $280,000,000. "We shall next enter upon the 'ten-forty' five per cent." said Mr. Sherman, "which are now payable. They amount to about $200,000,000."

"And that will leave how many five per cents outstanding?"

"The $500,000,000 funded or 'new fives.' But we shall not be able to reach them for some years. After we redeem the ten-forties we can do nothing until we enter upon the refunding or redemption of the long sixes of 1881."

"Mr. Secretary, the cable brings word, on the authority of the London *Times*, that a demand is springing up for our four per cents. in London. Have you felt anything of this demand in the subscriptions to-day?"

"I could not say that I have. But we are always in steady receipt of foreign subscriptions, and the Syndicate are taking them."

Mr. Sherman said this as if he were better pleased at a home than a foreign subscription to the bonds. The above interview also left upon the listener the impression that in future negotiations the Secretary might attempt to get even better than par for his popular four per cents.

A BIG SUBSCRIPTION.

[N. Y. Herald of Saturday.]

Financial circles in Wall street and vicinity were surprised yesterday afternoon when the news reached them that the National Bank of Commerce had subscribed for $40,000,000 of the new four per cent bonds. It was about four o'clock when this information was spread among the bankers and brokers, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed, many doubting the news. The report was subsequently confirmed, and this subscription, which is the largest ever made by one party, together with $6,500,000 of four per cents subscribed for outside yesterday, and the amount retained by the Secretary of the Treasury under arrangements with the London Syndicate, will absorb all the 1867's and 1868's.

The subscription, made in the name of the Bank of Commerce, was by telegraph, and undoubtedly excluded all subscriptions made by other parties yesterday through the mail, as the Secretary's orders were "first come first served." This subscription of $40,000,000 disposes of the balance of the issue of five-twenties of 1867 and 1868. The Secretary has not made known the terms upon which the ten-forties are to be redeemed, but it was understood that they will be less favorable. This is the largest bid for subscriptions to bonds ever made in any one name, and even exceeds the immense subscriptions made by Jay Cooke while the redemption of seven-thirties was going on.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ills.

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FOUND HER SON.

After 11 Years' Separation Mrs. Gross Finds Her Boy in Jail for Murder.

The committal of Theodore Gross to jail on a charge of being implicated in the murder of Sammy Hunter at Braddock, singularly enough, has resulted in the colored lad discovering his mother, whom he thought dead, and who in turn thought he was in his grave. It seems that the Gross family moved here from Virginia eleven years ago, when Theodore was nine years old. The father of the family, a daughter and two sons were all stricken down shortly afterward with typhoid fever, leaving Mrs. Gross and Theodore as the only remaining members of the family. Very soon after these sad events Theodore was seized with small-pox, was sent to the City Farm and in a few weeks the mother heard that the boy had died and was buried. The fact was he recovered and went to live with the family of Mr. McKinney as a servant.

Some years afterwards Mrs. Gross was married to a man named Jones and has recently been living in the hill district. The woman is illiterate, does not read the newspapers and did not learn till last Monday that Theodore Gross was in jail. She called at the prison, looked upon Theodore, identified him as her boy and became still more firmly convinced of that fact after conversation with him. Mrs. Gross has since daily visited the young man in jail and has retained J. F. O'Mally, Esq., as counsel to protect him.

Sale of the Southern.

Mr. James H. Hopkins was yesterday interviewed in regard to his purchase of the Pittsburgh Southern railroad, at Sheriff's sale, at Washington, on Thursday. He states that he heard on Wednesday that there was a scheme on foot by which certain parties expected to get possession of the road. He accordingly proceeded to Washington, and on Thursday his suspicions were confirmed. Several indorsers at Washington decided that the sale should go on, and though there were other bidders the road was knocked down to him (Hopkins.) He bought the road in his own name, but his intention is to faithfully carry out the understanding reached at the meeting of creditors. and indorsers last Monday. He proposes to permit every one who so desires to share in the benefits of the purchase by contributing his fair proportion. A meeting has been called of all the indorsers and creditors, to be held today, at which he will make the proposition to creditors, etc., to join in the reorganization of the company.

"Lies! Big Lies!"

Not so fast my friend; if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Proverbs" in another column.

ap5:2w

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

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No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

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The genuine are never sugar coated.

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A MAX SCHAMBERG.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 48 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 12 Water street.
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THE GREAT VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

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Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

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Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

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Piles, **Blind, Bleeding or Itching,** It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and	$1 75	
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	50
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	15

PREPARED ONLY BY
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FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL OF ALL kinds of Spring and Summer Styles of **BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,** At prices far below any other ever offered in this vicinity. A few of our prices will convince every one that we mean what we say.

Infants' Genuine Morocco Shoes, 4 to 7, at 60c up; Children's Genuine Morocco Shoes, 7 to 12, 65c up; Misses' Imitation Morocco Shoes, 12 to 2, at 75c up; Children's Imt. Morocco Button Shoes, 8 to 11, at 90c up; Misses' Donation Morocco Button Shoes, 12 to 2, at $1 15 up; Ladies' Lasting Lace and Congress Gaiters, all sizes, from 75c up; Ladies' Lasting Leather Fox Gaiters, 2 to 8, at 90c up; Ladies' Imitation Pebble Goat Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 50 up; Boys' Lace Shoes, heavy, 1 to 5, at 90c up; Boys' C. Congress and Buckle Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 15 up; Boys' Button Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 50 up; Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at 95c up; Men's Hobnail Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25 up; Men's English Hobnails, 6 to 11, at $1 60 up; Men's Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 25 up; Men's Button Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $2 00 up; Men's Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 00 up. Men's Calf Boots a specialty.

We don't mean to say we have the cheapest Boots and Shoes, but we say we have one of the BEST STOCKS in the two cities.

Call and convince yourself, at

JOHN KALBFELL'S, 138 Smithfield St.
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PIANOS

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Our Spring Stock will be the handsomest and most varied in the city, and intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and see our instruments, and get our prices, before closing a bargain with any other house.

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$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe1:1yr-W

25 Cards. All Chromo, Mottoes, &c., or 25 Styles, Snowflake, Damask, &c., 10c. mh1:4t W) Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

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" Pebble G'n H'vy Sole Sewed Shoes	1 00
" " " " " Button Shoes	1 15
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" " Lace and Cong. Gaiters	75
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" Lasting Grain Foxed Gaiters	90
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Ladies' Lasting Kid Foxed Button Shoes	1 50
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" Pebble Grain Button Shoes	1 40
" Kid and Turkey Mor. Button Shoes	1 75
" Turkey Morocco Congress Gaiters	1 25
" Oil Goat High Lace Shoes	1 75
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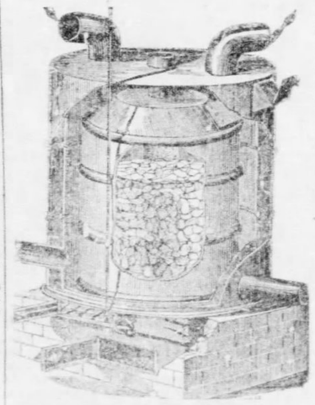

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The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

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Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
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As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. wsa W

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TRADE MARK. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters."

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Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the best.

For sale by all Druggists, and JOS. FLEMING; GEO. A. KELLY & CO. and HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale.

mh22-W1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1879.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE of the twenty-first section of an act relating to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of the said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the duplicates for the several wards, boroughs and townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, Poor and State Taxes FOR 1879.

On and after the

FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1879,

Said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st day of August with a reduction of Five Per Cent. for prompt payment to all those paying the whole amount of their taxes. There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August. There will be Ten Per Cent. added to all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1879.

WILLIAM McCALLIN,
ap1:10t Treasurer of Allegheny Co

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
no25:eod&Wno30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life-time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

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DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, INSTABILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.
THE
"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science. A safe, sure, New, and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc., and the early appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been destroyed for years. This method of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Every ingredient combines to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now endorsed by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5——Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop evil dreams, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never afflicted. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G. CHEMISTS
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO

ABOOK For the MILLION
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE
A new and complete Guide to Wedded Happiness, containing Chapters on, Impotent Womanhood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Courtship, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal Duties, Complete Confinement, Full Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Laws of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a "Private Medical Adviser," on diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse, (the secret habit of youth,) and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Lo

FREE ELECTIONS.

Republican Members of the House Worsted on Saturday.

The Desperate Struggle to Defeat the Army Bill Goes for Naught.

The Bill Passes by a Vote of 148 to 122, Amidst Thunders of Applause.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill to authorize the President to appoint James Shields of Missouri, Brigadier General in the army, on the retired list.

Mr. HEREFORD gave notice that on Monday he would call up the resolution of Mr. Hoar condemnatory of the Democratic party, in order to express his views upon it.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the credentials of Charles H. Bell, appointed by the Governor, Senator from New Hampshire, was taken up.

Mr. HOAR argued in favor of admitting Mr. Bell, saying there is an unbroken line of precedents for so doing.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the Army Appropriation bill was continued by Mr. KNOTT, and he spoke of the great and historical importance of principle involved. He characterized it as a great fundamental principle of republican liberty that the ballot-box should be proteced from the slightest approach of military power, and that the voter shall be left absolutely free in exercising at the polls the highest prerogative of a citizen.

He quoted an English statute of George II. for the removal of troops from places where an election is to be held, and cited Blackstone, "That it is essential that elections shall be absolutely free, and that, therefore, all undue influences are illegal and are prohibited." He had expected such a question would have been discussed on the other side with calmness and dignity, but in this he had been grievously disappointed, particularly in connection with the speech of Mr. Frye. That speech, while it might have been appropriate in the "small Frye" of his party at the cross roads or village bar-room, it was unjust to that gentleman's genial and generous nature.

He did not intend and he did not think his party intended to be led away from the question under consideration to the discussion of any collateral issue whatever, but it intended to move right on to the accomplishment of the high purpose upon which they were resolved. He expressed his astenishment at the statements that the obnoxious words which it was now proposed to wipe from the statute book had been inserted on motion of Senator Powell (Ky.), and said Kentucky was proud of many of her sons, but of none of them was she prouder than of Mr. Powell. If he had done nothing in his long and useful career except stand day after day and contend manfully (as he did) for the purity of the ballot box, and for non-interference of the military with elections, that act alone would have secured to him the affection of every lover of liberty and a memorial more lasting than sculptured marble or moulded brass.

PURPOSES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party simply intended when it "captured the Capital" to throw off the chains that had been thrown around the people, to plant its banner on the dome of the Capitol emblazened with the legend "equal and exact justice to all men; exclusive privileges to none." It intended to protect the purity of the ballot-box which was the corner stone of personal liberty and of free government, and to see to it that the military shall at all times, and under all circumstances be subordinate to civil authority. It intended to preserve the ancient birthright of an American citizen to trial by jury in all its purity. It intended that all ring-masters and jobbers and knaves who had fastened like vampires on the body politic of the country for years past shall be driven forth as the money changers were scourged from the Temple by the Savior of mankind. It intended that every abuse of power should be arraigned not only before the great bar of public opinion, but before the established tribunals of the country. It intended to preserve the rights, dignity and equality of all the States unimpaired as the safest protection of domestic concerns, and as the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies. It intended to maintain the Federal Government as supreme in its constitutional sphere, and to let all the States in the splendid galaxy of equal republics move on forever in their appointed orbits with a beauty and harmony that made the music of the spheres when the "morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Knott was followed on the Republican side by Mr. HOUCK, who argued it was absolutely necessary for the protection of the lives and political rights of the colored and white Republicans of the South that the authority of the military to preserve peace at the polls should be maintained. This speech being by a Southern man attracted much attention, and was frequently applauded on the Republican side and jeered on the Democratic side.

Mr. ROBESON followed. He confined himself to questions of law involved in the discussion.

ABLE ARGUMENT OF MR. BLACKBURN.

Mr. BLACKBURN said he was but a poor student of his country's history who was not able to satisfy himself that from the foundation of the Constitution down to the present time it had ever been held (and that by the highest authorities in the land) that it was in the power of the House to control the employment of the army by withholding supplies. In the very nature of things, the proposed repeal could not be revolutionary. Negative legislation was never revolutionary. The Constitution did not give the right to the President to send armed forces into any State, even to suppress domestic violence. By no means. It required the President to protect any State from invasion, but only conferred upon him the right to send soldiers to that State to suppress domestic violence when the Legislature of that State or Governor should make a requisition upon him. He was not permitted to anticipate domestic violence, neither he nor the Legislature, nor the Governor. Domestic violence must have been in existence, and that fact must have been certified to him by the Legislature.

More than one-third of all permanent legislation affecting that arm of the Government had been put upon the statute books as riders upon an Army Appropriation bill. If lectures were to be read to the Democrats, let them come from some quarter and some member not convicted on record. Did the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) remember the record he had made in 1868 on an amendment offered by Mr. Wilson of Iowa, to an appropriation bill proposing to revolutionize the judicial system of the country; proposing to rob the co-ordinate branch of the Government; proposing to strip the Supreme Court of prerogatives and powers that the Federal Constitution had clothed it with? Revolution? What was there that the party the gentleman so ably led had not done in that catalogue of crimes? In his speech of Saturday, the gentleman from Ohio had challenged all comers to show a single instance in the history of the country where the consent of the Executive had ever been coerced. He (Blackburn) accepted the gage of battle which the gentleman had thrown down. He would read from the *Record* and show him an instance. On the 2d of March, 1867, Andrew Johnson had signed an army appropriation bill under protest. Was there no coercion there? Why, the *Record* was full of instances. He found that in the Thirty-ninth Congress that had occurred which would never fade from the minds of the American people. He referred to the effort which was made which came so nigh resulting in successful impeachment of the Chief Executive of the country. There were two principal counts in this indictment on which it was proposed to impeach the Executive. One was the exercise of the veto power and the other his interference not in elections, but to prevent interference of the army power in elections.

HAYES' RECORD.

The counts had been voted upon more than once, and the gentleman from Ohio was on record every time as voting in their favor, and he had been supported in his action, and had standing by him, voting side by side with him to impeach the President for the exercise of the veto power, one then comparatively obscure, and who but for a combination of accidents would have remained until this day and until his dying day in that obscurity for which nature and his Creator seemed to have designed him. Side by side with the gentleman from Ohio had stood and voted, Mr. Hayes of the same State. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries]. And now, by what sort of authority had the gentleman from Ohio come to threaten the House with a probable and possible action of the Executive. What provision of the Federal Constitution undertook to clothe anybody, either the President himself or one of his Privy Council, even including his Premier, the Secretary of State, to sit as he had done on the floor of the House last Saturday, and by his presence and approval seem to intimidate, overawe and browbeat the American Congress. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side].

THE THREATS OF A VETO.

If the gentleman from Ohio is to be excused (for certainly he cannot be justified) for parading before this House the *argumentum in terrorem* of a veto that is cut and dried to be put upon the bill which has not yet passed, and if he is to be pardoned for warning the House that the Executive branch of the Government will never yield its assent to this measure in its present form, I ask, whether I may notbel warranted and justified in employing equal candor in assuring that gentleman and his associates that the dominant power in this Congress, the ruling element in this body, is equally determined that until its just demands, sanctioned by all laws, human and divine, protected by precedents without numbers, demanded by the people of this land without regard to section, clamored for, not by the South alone, but in Philadelphia as well as in New Orleans, in San Francisco and Boston as well as in Charleston and Savannah, are complied with, this side of the chamber, which has demonstrated its power, never means to yield or surrender unless this Congress shall have died by virtue of its limitation. [Wild applause on the Democratic side.] A principle cannot be compromised. It may be surrendered, but that can only be done by its advocates giving proof to the world that they are cravens and cowards and lack the courage of their own convictions. We cannot yield, and we will not yield. [Applause and sensation.] Let me assure my friends on the other side that this is restoration to power of a party as old as the Government itself, which for one hundred years almost has stood the boldest, freest, truest exponent and champion and defender of the docfrine of constitutional limitations against the doctrine of aggrandizement of power. It is this organization that has come back to the rule, and to rule in obedience to law. The issue is laid down. The gage of battle is delivered. Lift it when you please, and we are willing to appeal to that sovereign arbiter to which the gentleman from Ohio so handsomely alluded, the American people, to decide between us. We intend to deny to the President of this Republic the right to exercise such unconstitutional powers. We do not mean to pitch this contest on the grounds of objection to him who happens, if not by "the grace of God" by the "run of luck" to be administering that office. If, from yonder canvas (pointing to a picture hanging to the east of the Speaker's chair), the first President of the Republic should step down to assume the powers which the grateful people of an infant republic conferred upon him as their Chief Magistrate; if he were here, fired by that patriotic ardor which moved him in the earlier and better days of this great Government, to him we would never consent to yield unconstitutional powers or to vest the liberty of the citizens in any man's discretion, nor would he receive it. It was not for the earlier, but for the later Executives of this Government to grasp and seek to retain such questionable prerogatives. It is made on principle, not on policy, and it cannot be surrendered.

Standing on such broad grounds, clothed in such a panopiy, resting this case on the broadest principles of justice, we are content to appeal to the people of this land. There is no tribunal before which we are not willing to carry this case of contest, and we are ready to allow Him who rules the destinies of man to judge between us and give victory to the right. I do not mean to imitate the gentleman from Ohio. I disclaim any authority to state what others may do, but I do mean to say that it is my deliberate conviction that there is not to be found a single man on this side of the House who will ever consent to abandon one jot or tittle of the faith that is in him. He could not surrender it if he would, and he would not (he begged the other side to believe) be cowed by threats or intimidated by the party in power. We are planted on our own conviction. There we will stand. He who dallies is a dastard, and he who denies is damned. [Loud applause.]

When Mr. Blackburn concluded his speech, he was surrounded by his colleagues who congratulated him upon it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The first to address the House to-day on the army bill was Mr. SINGLETON, who stated the question to be, whether the House had the courage and determination to repeal pernicious laws, or would falter and fail in its duty to the country. It must be said, in honor of the present Executive, that since his inauguration, no troops had been stationed at polling places. That was true, and it must be put down to his credit, but who could forecast the views of his successor and say that the scenes enacted under the last Administration might not take place under the next. In the face of the disgraceful law which it was now proposed to repeal, the boasted freedom of America was a mockery and a lie.

Mr. WEAVER depsecated keeping open sectional animosities.

Mr. BE LA MATYR expressed his intention to vote for the bill as it stood. He thought the House better show some desire to relieve the people, instead of giving themselves wholly to wrangle over firing upon Sumter, and general criminations and recriminations.

Mr. JONES (Texas) opposed the placing of political legislation on an Appropriation bill.

Mr. WRIGHT condemned the reopening of the dead issues of the war and predicted defeat in 1880 for the party that raised them.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) followed, denouncing the purpose of the majority which would leave the government to be carried on by voluntary subscriptions such as flowed into the Treasury in 1860. It was threatened by gentlemen of that majority that if the President should veto the bill they would apply the thumb-screws to the minority in order to obtain a two-thirds majority, and failing in that, the appropriation should fail. To that program the minority would invariably vote nay to the end of the chapter.

SPEECH OF MR. TUCKER.

Mr. TUCKER spoke at length upon the legal questions involved, and then in allusion to statements from gentlemen on the other side that they would never yield, said he would tell them that in the conflict between power and liberty, if power would not yield, liberty was just as firm. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Would his friends from Ohio and Connecticut (Garfield and Hawley) vote for the proposed repeal as a separate measure?

Mr. GARFIELD—I would vote to repeal those clauses if brought up separately, but not to make them as you propose to make them.

Mr. TUCKER replied that his friend stood on the very narrow ground that on its merits the law ought to be repealed, but that on account of the method of its passage the President ought to veto it. How could that be? What right had the President to say anything in regard to the method of its passage if he had no objection on the score of its merits? The matters which it was proposed to interfere with were matters under the peculiar guardianship of the House of Representatives. He remembered the fierce struggle of four years. He remembered those four years with sorrow. He had believed he was right then, and if the time was to be passed over, he would do again on his honest convictions what he had done then. But that time had passed away. He had come back to the Union with an honest purpose, and no man who knew him would gainsay the sincerity of his declaration that he had no purpose in view as a member of Congress or as a citizen of the United States but to make the Union a glorious Union among the nations of the earth, and to make this Government a success for liberty, prosperity and independence of its people. The past was dead and buried. The convictions of the past had no longer any motive power over his actions now. His actions now were dictated by what he believed to be his duty here, and what he believed to be the highest interest of his mother Commonwealth there. [Pointing to the South.]

If he could map out the future of the country, if he could map out that policy which he believed to be best, he would say, "cling to the Constitution as the only hope of the country." He would maintain the power of the Federal Government in all its integrity, and he would preserve the power of the States in all their autonomy and local self government. He would preserve the rights of citizens protected by *habeas corpus*. Give them free trial by jury and a free ballot. He believed the government of the United States to be the best system of government ever devised by the wit of man, but in the matter of the power of the government and the liberty of the people he would put that power at its minimum and that liberty at its maximum, consistent with the safety of society. He would have law on the judgment seat wearing a civic crown and ermine, and gently, and with unmailed hand leading forth liberty as a wedded wife. He would have the army and navy to be willing servitors of liberty, to expel, on her call, all invaders upon her sacred precincts, or to put down the despotism of licentious mobs. If his aspirations and hopes, his dreams and visions could be realized, feeling, as he did, that the sere and yellow leaf was approaching, that the evening of his life was coming to its close, he might then, with humble reverence, repeat the prayer, Now, O Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes hath seen the salvation of my people's liberty, and seen restored the grand and noble system of the Constitution of our forefathers.

During the course of his speech, Mr. Tucker was frequently interrupted with applause, and at its conclusion was warmly congratulated.

At this point general debate closed and the bill was considered under the five minute rule.

Mr. NEW offered an amendment providing that nothing in the section shall be construed as abridging or affecting the duty or power of the President under the Constitution to send troops on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State.

Mr. BAKER (Ind.) offered an amendment making it unlawful for any persons to have on his person firearms, bowie knives, clubs or bludgeons in the vicinity of the place where an election is being held.

The CHAIRMAN, in ruling out Baker's amendment as not germain to any Army bill encountered a good share of opposition from Mr. Conger, against whom he threatened to call in the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to which Mr. Conger replied with defiance. Finally, however, angry passions subsided, the Committee rose and the House, after ordering all debate on the bill and amendments to close at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow, took a recess till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. SPARKS (Ill.) called attention to an article in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, containing the account of an interview with President Hayes by Mr. Davis of Chicago, in which the latter gave assurance that the President would stand firmly by the Republicans; that he had waited upon the President as requested, and that there is no reason to believe that the President will disappoint the loyal people of the country. For himself (Mr. Davis) he was "enlisted for the war."

Mr. Sparks went on to say that it seemed that the President seemed to have some spinal disease, which rendered it necessary for the stalwart members of his party to try to cure it. He asked fair-minded men to read the articles published in the great metropolitan journals of the North west and say whether there was not an effort made there to coerce the President into extreme measures of the extreme members of the party? And yet in spite of all that, the city of Chicago had just given a Democratic majority of 4,823 to Carter Harrison ("our own Carter," he called him.) And that was characterized by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* as "a victory for the Democrats and the howling Rebels." [Laughter.] In place of putting ramrods into the President's backbone, all the marrow and stiffness had been taken out of the Republicans. That Democratic victory in Chicago was the first popular response from a Republican city, and it was startling in its character.

The issue was whether or not, in this country—this free country, this great Republic—the armed soldiers, the paid servants of a sovereign people, were to come to the polls to drive the sovereign people away. That was the issue. Gentlemen, (addressing the Republican side), you make the issue; we will go to the country upon it. We mean to stand upon it. We know this sovereign power that stands behind us stands behind you, and to it the President, and Governors and Congress must all yield, and the sovereign people we know are with us.

Mr. CASWELL inquired whether Wisconsin had not shown an increased Republican majority of 6,000 votes.

Mr. SPARKS replied that Wisconsin was hardly important enough to consider; he was talking about the Republican city of Chicago.

Mr. CASWELL inquired whether his friend did not recognize that Greenbackers had helped Democrats to carry the election at Chicago.

BRAGG SQUELCHES CASWELL.

Mr. BRAGG, in answer to the first question of his colleague, said: The Judge of the Supreme Court, who had been elected in Wisconsin by 10,000 majority, had not been the nominee of the Republican party, but that every Republican newspaper in the State had discarded the idea there should be any politics in the election, and members of the bar belonging to the Democratic party had supported him; and now, he would like to ask his colleague, why it was, he and his colleagues on the Republican side of the House, were sustaining the right to maintain troops at the polls, when in Republican Wisconsin, where the people were free, they had a law which prohibited the military from being review-ed, or called out, or organized, for two days prior to the holding of an election under a penalty of a fine of $500? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CASWELL admitted the Judge had not been elected by a party caucus, but would his colleague deny his opponent had been the choice of the Democratic caucus of the Legislature of that State? That issue had been made squarely between Republicans and Democrats.

Mr. CHITTENDEN followed and said: When you repeal these laws, you disfranchise not only the weak and ignorant in every part of this country, but in all large cities you disfranchise men who have not the courage to meet desperadoes and bulldozers, and blacklegs at the polls. I hold in my hand a letter from the last Democratic candidate for the Presidency, now dead, to the present Democratic candidate for President, who still lives, and I ask every man on this floor, without regard to party, to read it. It is ten years old, but it is perennial, "a living fire of truth which lies at the very bottom of our free institutions, and it will last and endure while honesty and the ballot box are sacred." He then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read extracts from a letter sent Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, by Horace Greeley.

With Mr. Springer in the Chair, the legislative day of Saturday began.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED AND VOTED DOWN.

Mr. LOWE moved to strike out the sixth section of the bill and to instruct the committee to report it to the House with a recommendation it be introduced as a separate bill.

After some discussion, a vote was taken on New's amendment, offered yesterday, that the repeal shall not abridge or affect the right and duty of the Executive to respond to the call of a State Legislature or Governor, and it was agreed to—Yeas, 85; nays, 4; the Republicans refraining from voting.

Mr. GILLETTE offered an amendment providing that no appropriation made by this or any other bill, and no deficiency occasioned thereby, shall be deemed by the Secretary of the Treasury as ground for an increase of the interest bearing debt of the United States. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. LOWE moved to strike out section 6 of the bill, which contains the proposed repeal.

Mr. CONGER suggested to his friends on the other side they should agree to strike out the section, and then, so far as the committee could recommend to the House, should recommend the passage of the bill repealing entirely the two sections of the statutes. He thought he was authorized to say that if, on the committee rising and recommending to the House the introduction of a separate bill repealing these two sections of the Revised Statutes, so far as his side of the House was concerned, it could be passed without debate and without delay, leaving the Army Appropriation bill without any objectionable feature.

Mr. MCMAHON said in 1865 the party which was represented by his friend from Michigan had claimed almost unlimited power with troops. The law not only denied that unlimited power, but put the seal of crime on officers who violated it, and he wanted to keep that law there, and for that reason, speaking for himself alone, repudiated the proposition.

Discussion followed, in which Messrs. Haskell, Cox, Conger and Price participated.

Mr. CANNON moved to strike out the word "Civil" where it occurred in the 6th section, and spoke in favor of the proposition.

Mr. FINLEY opposed the amendment.

Mr. MCCORD remarked the Democratic side of the House did not recognize there could be any such thing as "armed enemies of the United States," and asked members of the other side who were in the rebellion, and who were "armed enemies of the United States" to rise and show their hands. No one rose, and Mr. McCord accepted that (amid much laughter) as proof of the correctness of his position. He went on to say the country was sensitive on the question whether or not the Democratic party was a patriotic party, and confessed the experience of last week rather strengthened his suspicion that it was not a patriotic party.

Soon afterwards debate on the bill and amendments closed and voting was resumed.

Mr. Cannon's amendments were rejected—yeas, 122; nays, 137.

Mr. BAKER submitted an amendment making it a penal offense for any person, by menace or threats, to disturb any meeting assembled for a lawful purpose in any campaign for the election of members of Congress, or the endeavor to procure by menaces a division of time on speaking. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. BREWER submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the bill shall in any way limit the right or power of civil officers of the Government to keep peace at the polls at such times as are prescribed for the election of members of Congress. Rejected—yeas, 117; nays, 136.

Mr. CONGER moved as a substitute for Section 6 the following: "That Sections 2,002 and 5,528, Revised Statutes, be, and the same are hereby repealed. Rejected—yeas, 109; nays, 136.

Mr. CASWELL moved to strike out that portion of the section providing for penalties. Rejected.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Lowe to strike out the whole of Section 6. Rejected—yeas, 122; nays, 135.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill.

The amendments to the bill, which were all unimportant, were agreed to without division.

Mr. CANNON asked Mr. Sparks to allow the House an opportunity to have a yea and nay vote on repealing the section.

Mr. MCMAHON objected.

THE BILL ADOPTED.

The bill was then passed-Yeas, 148; nays, 122, a strict party vote.

Greenbackers voted as follows: Affirmative—Messrs. De La Matyr, Ford, Gillette, Jones, Ladd, Lowe, Murch, Stevenson, Weaver and Yokum. Negative—Messrs. Barlow and Forsythe.

The result was received with applause on the Democratic side.

Mr. CONGER moved when the House adjourn it be to meet on Tuesday next. Adopted—Yeas, 154; nays, 109.

Greenbackers, with the exception of Mr. Barlow voted in the negative, as did also a number of Democrats.

The House then adjourned.

Not Deserving of Pity.

Beggared spendthrifts, to whom money has no exchange value but pleasure.

Persons who will persist in dying by inches with dispepsia and liver diseases, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unfailing remedies for these maladies.

Parents who spare the rod and the ruin child. Fast young men and women are generally spoiled children to begin with.

People who suffer from catarrh, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a safe, reliable, and well-tested remedy for this loathsome disease.

People who marry for money, and find too late that the golden glitter is all moonshine.

Women who suffer death every day of their lives, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will effectually remove those painful weaknesses and impart a healthful tone and strength to the whole system.

People who live beyond their means and find that style and pride, like everything else in this world, unless placed upon a secure foundation, are subject to the law of gravitation.

Invalids who do more for fostering disease, by living and sleeping in the low unventilated rooms of the ordinary house, than the best medicines can accomplish toward recovery, when at a moderate expense they can secure all the hygienic and sanitary advantages of the Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, N. Y. Every physician knows how much recovery depends upon good nursing and the hygienic conditions of the sick room. Chronic diseases are especially subject to those conditions.

WASHINGTON.

Investigation Resumed by the Wallace Committee.

A Long Kept Official Secret Brought to Light.

Whitelaw Reid Offered the Berlin Mission Last December, but Declined.

MORE FACTS OBTAINED BY THE WALLACE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Wallace Committee met to-day.

George C. Gorham was recalled and furnished statements heretofore called for, from which it appears that 732 circulars were sent to employes in the departments, 435 of which were not responded to. Twenty-five were returned and 272 resulted in subscriptions amounting to $3,247. He had found cases where circulars were sent to persons receiving salarics of less than $1,000, and he wished to correct his previous statement on that point.

John G. Thompson was called by the Republican members of the committee and detailed his connection with the Democratic Congressional Committee in 1878. No money was collected from employes of the House of Representatives. The witness devoted most of his time during the summer of 1878 to conducting the campaign, but came to Washington on the first of every month to see to the disbursement of members' salaries, and did not neglect his official duties.

Duncan S. Walker, Secretary of the Democratic Committee in 1878, testified that the headquarters of the committee were in the room of the House Committee on Agriculture. The amount collected by the committee was $4,695. The number of documents sent out was 1,031,700. The documents were nearly all folded in the room of the House Committees on Post-roads and on Printing. Large numbers of documents were sent out by the committee by the frank of members of Congress, but nothing not privileged. Postage was paid on all documents not frankable. The witness read a statement showing the expenses of the folding room for 1878 were $20,598, as against larger sums, ranging up to as high as $109,000 the last ten years.

Harry Cobaut, Captain of the Watch in the Treasury Department, testified he had charge of furnishing Pennsylvania] voters in that department with free transportation to their homes and tax receipts where they had failed to pay their taxes, both of which were furnished by Russell, acting for the State Central Republican Committee.

He has improperly held private consultation with suitors in causes that were to come before the court, and subsequently on the bench has managed their causes favorably for them.

He has falsified the records of his court by filing false charges and making false entries, and a suit is now pending in the United States Court against him for this cause.

The specifications continue at some length, comparing Judge Harding to the infamous Jeffreys of England. In support of the petition quite a number of witnesses have been called, and the investigation shows up bad for the Judge. It will be continued next week.

SPEAKER LONG NERVOUS.

The stress of the last two months on Speaker Long have had the natural effect of making him as nervous as a cat. He cannot say three words without hitting the spring board in front of him a crack that sounds like the stroke of a wood-chopper's ax. Ex-Speaker Patterson was the worst man I ever heard at thumping the desk, but as he had never been in the Legislature before and was green and fresh from the people much of that could be excused. Long is not far behind Patterson in demanding order. He often calls the House and raps, or mashes down his gavel when there is no necessity for it. This morning he told them the actions of some of the members were disgraceful and that the House was like some beer hall. All this time there was better order than there is in Congress. His norvousness told against the bill yesterday. His threatening speech on the floor did not make any votes for the measure, and it is regretted to-day by all who heard it. He was of course anxious, and felt that much of the opposition to the bill was pure devilishness to punish the railroad company and the people of Allegheny together, but it is in such a crisis as that, that a cool headed man is needed, and there Long failed. He goes home to Pittsburgh to-day for a little rest, much needed rest, for he has labored night and day for the bill.

The House at 12 o'clock adjourned until Mondny, and they have all scampered home.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—After a discussion running through nearly two weeks, and which was confessedly one of the most interesting and exciting, and which brought to the front the best minds and greatest intellects of the representatives of the American people, the House at four o'clock this afternoon passed the Army Appropriation bill, amid thunders of applause on the floor and in the galleries. There was but one amendment adopted to the clauses relating to troops at the polls, and that was one offered by Mr. New of Indiana, and which was intended to set at rest a fear which some gentlemen had that the proposed legislation would interfere with the power of the President to use troops to suppress insurrection and repel invasion under the law of 1795 and later enactments.

THE CLOSING SPEECHES.

The speeches made to-day were scarcely up to the average, and as they were made under the five minute rule, gentlemen did not have an opportunity to spread themselves. Mr. Cox of New York, created a slight sensation by accusing Garfield of perverting the record in his allusions to the original bill as offered in 1864 by Senator Powell of Kentucky. It seems that Garfield asked Cox to search out that record for him. The latter did so, confident that if he interpreted it properly it would be favorable to the Democratic side of the case. He was, therefore, not a little surprised when he found that Garfield had perverted it to turn it to the advantage of the Republican side.

At one stage of the proceedings Conger offered a compromise, which was that if the majority would allow the Army bill to be voted on pure and simple, the Republicans would help to repeal sections 2,002 and 5,528 of the Revised Statutes, but the Democrats wanted the sections amended as proposed, and McMahon, for the majority, repudiated Conger's proposition.

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS.

At 2:15 all debate on the bill and amendments was closed. The first amendment voted on was one offered by Mr. Cannon of Illinois, to strike out the word "civil" in line 4 of the section, the effect of which would be to make it read that "No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, shall bring troops to the polls," etc., and would leave the civil officers in a position to act. This was, of course, rejected, the vote standing 122 yeas to 137 nays. On this question most of the Greenbackers voted with the Republicans.

The next amendment was offered by Mr. Bowman of Massachusetts, which was also rejected, for it substantially authorized the presence of troops at the polls provided they were summoned by a Marshal or other officer of the United States authorized to summon a *posse comitatus*, as provided in Section 2,024 of the Revised Statues.

Then Baker of Indiana, offered an amendment adding a new clause imposing a penalty of fine and imprisonment upon any one who should, by violence, force or threats, disturb any assemblage of voters convened for the purpose of listening to speeches, or for any lawful purpose, in any campaign for the election of Representatives in Congress, or who should by threats endeavor to procure a division of time. A point of order was made against this and sustained.

Among other amendments offered and ruled out of order was one by Lapham of New York, imposing a penalty upon any one who should appear armed at any polling place; and one by Brewer of Michigan, providing that this act should in no way limit the right of a civil officer of the Government to keep the peace at the polls at such times as might be prescribed for the election of Congressmen. Caswell of Wisconsin, wanted to strike out the penalties clause of the act, and that, of course, could not be agreed to.

THE LAST VOTE.

The last vote taken in committee was on a motion to strike out the sixth section, which was defeated by a vote of 122 yeas to 135 nays. The committee then rose and the bill was reported to the House. The Republicans offered no factious opposition to its passage, and in a few minutes it was passed by a vote of 148 to 122. As was expected, all who had participated in the regular Democratic caucuses voted aye, and all straight Republicans voted no. Those who have acted with the Greenback party voted as follows; Messrs. De La Maytr of Indiana, Ford of Missouri, Gillette of Iowa, Jones of Texas, Ladd of Maine, Lowe of Alabama, Murch of Maine, Stevenson of Illinois, Weaver of Iowa, and Wright and Yocum of Pennsylvania, voted for the bill; Messrs. Barlow of Vermont, Forsythe of Illinois, and Kelley of Pennsylvania voted against it. Mr. Russell of North Carolina, was paired, but it was announced that he would have voted for it.

As soon as the result was announced Clymer moved to adjourn until Tuesday, his object being to cut out the call of States on Monday, as was done last week to prevent the introduction of bills. The motion was carried by a vote of 154 to 109, the latter representing that portion of the House who want to go into general legislation. They have been defeated again, but their strength has increased since last Saturday, when they did not have enough to call the yeas and nays, even.

LAST SCENE OF ALL.

Mrs. Oliver Goes to Sleep but has a Rough Waking.

Immediately after the jurors retired Mrs. Oliver entered the witness' room and occupied a chair by the window. She laid her head upon the sill and was soon fast asleep. After a half hour's nap she roused up, and then kept at her post trying to amuse herself in passing the time awaiting the verdict by looking at what traspired in the street. The door of the room she occupied and the one in which the jury was confined opened into a small lobby, and the discussion from the latter could be distinctly heard in the former, and particularly when some of the jurors became excited in their arguments. At 2:55 o'clock the door of the jury room opened and the jury filed into their seats and responded to the call of their names.

The Court. Mr. Clerk, take this verdict.

The Clerk. Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?

Foreman Wells. We have.

The Clerk. Well, say how do you find?

Foreman Wells. We find for the defendant.

Mr. Darnielle. Let the jury be polled.

The Court. Poll the jury, Mr. Clerk. Let each juryman answer to his verdict as his name is called.

This process was gone through and each juror responded. "For the defendant." The court then adjourned.

The coming in of the jury and taking of the verdict was done so promptly that Mrs. Oliver knew nothing about a verdict having been returned until the dispersing of the audience caused her to make inquiry, and she found that the session of the court had closed. She then quietly withdrew from the building. Upon inquiry it was found that in balloting, the first vote stood three for the plaintiff and nine for the defendant. The second one was one for the plaintiff and eleven for the defendant. It took two hours and a half to convince this one juror and bring him over with the majority.

The feeling here among all classes is almost universal for General Cameron, and the fear that the jury might not agree caused the greatest anxiety. Contrary to general expectation Judge Carter did not charge the jury, but gave them the case without remark. The Judge has been rigorously fair in the trial, leaning, if at all, to the side of The Oliver. The ex-Senator and his son Don wore happy faces this evening, and were warmly congratulated.

OLD SI'S VIEW OF IT.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

Old Si has been keeping himself fully informed on the celebrated case of Oliver agt. Cameron. Yesterday he ransacked the exchanges, and, as he was about to leave, said:

"Which one of dese hyar two ar' gwine ter come out on top, de widder or de ole man?"

"Can't tell. What do you think?"

"Dat's my han' prezackly, too! Yer see, de ole man Simon, he war lackin' in 'spearence wid dese hyar secon'-han' sweethearts, hencewise he got in de law, an' dar's no tellin' ob whar dey'll lan' him 'fore dey turns him loose."

"He is old enough to have known better, isn't he?"

"Take keer, now; don't you know dat der is places in dis wuri whar dat de whiter de head de bigger de fool? Dis ting ob gettin enamull'd wid er female ain't no respeckter of pussons, an' er old feller like onto me er Simon is gotter be peert ter walk in de tied grass widout bein' tripp'd un' flung onder durin' de promminade, yer heah me?"

"You have steered clear of those sort of difficulties, have you?"

"Well, I ain't gibbin' myself 'way ter nobody, but de ole widder nebber coulder got me in dat sorter 'tanglement. I'se bin in range ob dat kinder truble 'tore now, but whenebber de room got too little ter hol' ennybody but me an' er widder. I allus edjurn'd fer de want ob er quorum, er 'spended bizness tell Ijcall'd in de witnesses sifficient ter broob er a'tight ally bi on de spot—dat's me."

"You were very wise, surely."

"Uh, oh, man! Don't yer fergit it; yer better be in de dress sirkle ob er wet ho'nes' den in fo'r minits sollytude wid er widder o' man dat's on de marry."

And the old man borrowed a chew of tobacco and left.

A Point Any One Can See.

(New York Graphic.)

The Democrats believe in one line of policy, the Republicans in another. Are the Republicans so simple as to think that the Democrats will continue a course of action dictated by their opponent? The Democrats have been placed in power by the people in the face of the real and inferred influence of the Republican control of both the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government. They have been placed there by votes and by a *majority* of votes. If the people—the dear public—are suspicious or afraid of Democratic rule, why have they placed that party in this commanding position?

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

A GAME THAT DIDN'T WIN.

A Congressional Clique Attempting to Capture the Democratic Organization.

(Washington Letter to N. Y. Sun.)

A determined effort was made last winter to get control of the machinery of the Democratic organization at the national capital by a certain clique of Democratic Senators and Representatives. This move was in the interest of an intrigue which has been and still is actively carried on in the interest of a candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1880. The prominent intriguer in this game was and is Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania. * * * *

The effort to revive the power of the Congressional caucus in national politics commenced by the movement to establish here a national campaign committee, which would virtually usurp the functions of the National Democratic Committee in the conduct of future campaigns. It was asserted that after the national campaign of 1876 terminated, the sole remaining duty of the National Committee was to fix the time and place of the meeting of the National Convention in 1880. The intrigue was mainly managed by Senator Wallace, who was Chairman of the joint Democratic Caucus Committee of the two Houses. There was concerted action in the same direction by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, appointed by the Joint Caucus Committee. After all the plans of these intriguers had matured, as they thought, to their entire satisfaction, the Hon. W. H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, with his Executive Committee, stepped in and suggested that, inasmuch as the National Committee was expected to furnish, if not all, the greatest part of the sinews of war, he thought it would be well to allow the Executive Committee, which was the working part of the National Commitee, a voice in the arrangement. He proposed that the two committees should work together in perfect harmony. They had a common object—the success of the Democratic party, and therefore they ought to have a common purpose. This was reasonable, and could not well be objected to. He proposed that the National Campaign Committee appoint an Executive Committee to aid the Executive Committee of the National Committee. This was acceded to. It could not well be contested. The two Executive Committees met and organized by the election of Barnum as Chairman, Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson as Treasurer, and Duncan S. Walker as Secretary. Barnum and Thompson are members of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, and Walker was the Secretary of the late Congressional Campaign Committee. The Joint Executive Committee has "the immediate supervision of party management," and therefore it seems that Mr. Barnum rather stole a march upon the Congressmen who were intriguing to revive the long forgotton prestige of the caucus system.

It would, however, be a very great mistake to infer from what I have herstofore set forth that Mr. Barnum is or will be the representative of any man or section. He has but one object—the success of the party—and his motto is: "Let us nominate the man in 1880 who can win, and then elect him."

Strong Points in Blackburn's Speech.

(New York Times Washington Dispatch.)

One of the strong points made by Blackburn was that fully one third of the legislation in regard to the army which is now upon the statute book had been placed upon it by "riders" or amendments tacked on Army Appropriation bills, and then, reading from the Record of past Congresses, he showed that as early as 1819, Henry Clay, whom he eulogized as American's great commoner, had advocated such a "rider" or amendment to an appropriation bill, and that then, as now, the cry had been raised that such legislation was revolutionary. But Mr. Clay, not in any way alarmed at the cry, had boldly declared that he was in favor of plainly stating in the bill that unless the desired amendment or "rider" was approved by the Executive, the House should let the appropriation bill fail.

Evarts Four Years ago.

(From the New York World.)

If any Democrat desires to decorate the repeal of the statutes for the abuse of the army at the polls with expressive phraseology, we advise him to insert in the bill enacting it certain words used by Mr. Evarts in a great speech in this city, January 12, 1875 In that speech Mr. Evarts called upon the American people to demand "the absolute abstinence of the Federal power from interference in the States, except upon the invitation of the Legislature for the suppression of actual violence, and upon its withdrawal immediately and necessarily after that violence is suppressed."

BALTIMORE is to erect in memory of its philanthropist, John Hopkins, a grand monument in front of the John Hopkins Hospital grounds. Mr. Ezekiel, a young Virginia sculptor, has prepared a miniature model of the monument, which represents a colossal bronze bust of the benefactor crowned with an oak wreath by an heroic marble female figure nine feet tall, personating the genius of the city.

To All Who Cough.

[Lecky Harper in the Pittsburgh Morning Post, October 28, 1852.]

INFLUENZA—One of the best medicines for the cure of Influenza that can be found in the country, is Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup. We have tried it, and take great pleasure in bearing testimony to its efficacy. There is no humbug about it. At this season of the year, when one-half of our citizens are sneezing and coughing, it should be known that a few spoonsful of this medicine, only costing 50 cents, will, in half a day, work a perfect cure. Reader, if you have a cold, take our advice, and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup. No. 240 Penn avenue.

IN SIX ELEGANT NEW OFFICES.

39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT,

Surgeon Dentist, having removed to these fine and centrally located offices, is now prepared to serve his numerous patrons with more satisfaction, owing to his greatly increased facilities.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

Righteous Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The maintenance of the fidelity of a contract entered into by a sovereign State of the Federal Union has been frequently before the Supreme Court of the United States, in varied forms of litigation, and in every instance the judgment of that august tribunal has pronounced that the contract entered into is inviolate. The Louisiana State Lottery Company has a contract for twenty-five years from **1868**, when it was incorporated, and the action of no Legislature can prevent that renowned corporation from continuing its regular monthly distribution at New Orleans on the second Tuesday of every month. For further information address

M. A. DAUPHIN,
wW P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R.R.	34¼	35	6,010
Reading	13¾	13⅝	3,227
P. T. & B.	4¾	4⅞	....
Lehigh Valley	34½	34¾	600
U. Co's. N. J.	136	137	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	42	43	.....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	113	113½	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	101	102½	.....
Northern Pacific	9¼	9⅜	285
Do preferred	28¾	28¾	334

(By Associated Press)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 9. — Governments weak, except 4½s and 4s. Railroad bonds generally strong. State securities dull. The Bank of Commerce has given up $10,000,000 of its 4 per cent. loan subscriptions to the London syndicate, in order to enable Secretary Sherman to comply with his contract with these bankers. Stocks irregular. Northwestern common and Union Pacific were strong, while Wabash and Michigan Central were depressed and lower. Others without special features.

Transactions aggregated 144,000 shares, of which 8,500 were Erie, 5,500 Lake Shore, 9,000 Wabash, 33,000 Northwestern common, 14,000 preferred, 11,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 12,000 Lackawanna, 8,000 New Jersey Central, 12,000 Michigan Central, 8,500 Union Pacific, and 5,000 Western Union.

Close—Money easy at 5@7 per cent., closing at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills weak at 486¼; sight exchange on New York 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S coup., '81.106	New 4 per cts.. 99¾
New 5s.....104¾	10-40s 101
New 4½s.....105¼	10-40s, coup'ns.101
Currency 6s....121¾	

STATE BONDS.

Tennesse old... 38	Virginia new.. 33½
Tennessee new. 32	Virginia old..c 34½
Missouri 6s....104½	

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	107¼	C. C. C. & I.	41
Quicksilver	12¼	N. J. Central	40½
Do. pref.	34¼	Rock Island	131¼
Pacific Mail	14	St. Paul	41⅜
Mariposa	2	Do. pref.	82½
Do. pref.	3	Wabash	18¼
N. Y. Central	115	Ft. Wayne	105
Adams Ex.	105¾	Terra Haute	2½
Fargo Ex.	100	Do. pref.	5
American Ex.	48½	C. & A.	75½
U. S. Express	46	Do. pref.	110
Erie	25⅝	O. & M.	11⅜
Do. pref.	46½	Del. & Lack.	49
Harlem	151	A. & P. Tel	37
Michigan C'tl.	83¼	B. & Q.	114⅜
Panama	135	H. & St. Joe.	15
Union Pacific	74½	Do. pref.	43¾
Lake Shore	71¾	Canada South'n	61
Illinois Central	84	Cent. Pacific	109⅜
P. & C.	92¾	Union	109⅜
N. W. C.	62⅜	Land Grants	109⅞
Do. pref.	91½	Sinking Fund	112⅜

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 9.—Consols for money, 97 15-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 86; Pennsylvania Central, 36¾; Reading, 13¾; Erie, 26; preferred, 47¾. United States bonds—new 5's, 107⅛; 10-40's, 104; 4½'s, 107¾; 4's, 102¼.

PARIS, April 9.—Rentes, 115f 7½c.

ANTWERP, April 9.—Refined petroleum, 23½d.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—Cotton firm at 6 1-16@6 3-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,500 bales. Fine American cheese, 44s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: In the south wheat and barley sowing is rapidly completing. The condition of autumn sown cereals in various parts of the Kingdom is more favorable. Supplies of wheat at provincial markets was lighter and trade firm. At Mark Lane the offerings of English wheat were light, with a restricted demand and previous prices were hardly maintained. Imports of foreign wheat into London were moderate, Friday's return showing the arrival of 14,600 quarters. America and Gemany contributed the bulk of the supply, but the unusually large shipments from the latter country included considerable proportion of Russian. Business in foreign wheat during the past week was light, the visible supply of twenty million bushels at the various grain centers of America crippling speculation. Sales of English wheat last week 43,856 quarters at 40s 8d, against 31,415 quarters at 50s for the corresponding week of the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending March 29th were 611,569 hundred weights of wheat, and 124,345 hundred weights of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 9, 1879.

Trade among Liberty street merchants was very active to-day in all the leading articles, and prices were firm and in most cases are tending upward.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

There is a very good business doing in this department, and prices, with only here and there an exception, are firm. Eggs are growing firmer in price and rule higher. Choice butter also sells well.

APPLES—Choice, $2 25@2 50; medium, $1 25@1 75; small and inferior, 75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 40@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 60; medium, $1 40@1 50; mixed, $1 15@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 20@22c; medium, 12@16c; common, 6@10c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12c, Limberger, 11@12¾c; prime Ohio and western factory, 8½@9c, jobbing; 8@8½c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 9¾@10c.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

CRANBERRIES—Choice Eastern, $8 50@9 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 15@16c ₱ doz.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₱ bbl, $3 00 ₱ bbl jobbing.

HONEY—California, 15c; Domestic, 14@15c; Strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 90c; in kegs, 80@85c.

NUTS—Shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; walnuts 40@50c.

ONIONS—$2 50@3 25 ₱ bbl; onion sets $3 00@3 50.

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, 75@80c; peachblows and early rose, from store, 85@90c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ₱ lb, 13@14c; ducks 11@12c; turkeys 15@16c; geese 40@50c each; live chickens, 60@75c per pair.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 30@1 45 for Pennsylvania; $1 45@1 60 for western; Mammoth Clover seed $4 75@5 00; Flax seed $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain trade also is looking upward, but no marked advance has occurred. The market is satisfactory. Flour is improving.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 05@1 08; medium, $1 00@1 03.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 40@41c; mixed, 38@39c; prime yellow shelled, 41@42c mixed 39@40c.

Oats—Prime white, 29@30c; mixed, 28@3 3c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c; fall, 85@95c.

Rye—55@57c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extra, $5 25@5 50; choice amber and white wheat, $5 50@5 75; prime red winter, do., $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $ 6 00@7 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 65@4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@9 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $9 50@10 00; prairie, $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $12 00@13 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@14 00, middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $10 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is growing better day by day in nearly all lines included in this branch of business. Wholesale dealers are busy and sales in the aggregate are large. Provisions unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinrry Rio, 11¾c; Java in bulk, 25@26c.

Roested Coffees—Rio, in papers, 16@17½c; Rio, in bulk, 12@16½c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Javo, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A. 8¼c; Prairie B, 7¾c; extra white C, 7¾c; refined yellows, 6¼@7¼c; molasses do. 5¾@6¼c; New Orleans, 6@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 38c; choice maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 35c; choice New Orleans molasses 38c, good do. 33c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@32c; nutmegs 85@$1 00; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7¼c; good do. 7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6¼@8c; corn starch 7¼@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11½c; stearine 9c; mould 9c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 7¾c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 8¼c; do 14 lbs and under, 8¼c; do ex tra. s c. shoulders, 5c; breakfast bacon, 7c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11¼c; do. do. knuckles and round 13¾c; do., do., all flats, 10c; bacon shoulders, 4¼c; do. short rib sides, 5¾c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; ham sausage, 6½c; mess pork per bbl, $11 00; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $11 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. do. in half bbls., 7½c; do. do. in buckets, 8c; do. refined in tierces, 7½c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¾c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8¼c; do. in 3-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8½c; do. in 6-lb nails, 8¼c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 30; do. in half bbls, $2 60.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5c; good do, red tipped, 4½c; extra carpet brush, 4½@4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾@4c; choice stalk, braid covers, 4@4¼c; good covers and insiding, 3¾@4c; common and inferior, 3@3¼c; crooked, 2@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ box, 95c@$1 10; raspberries, do, $1 25; strawberries, do, $1 00@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 20; half do, $3 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 5½; peeled, do, 9@10c; sliced apples, 4@5c; new quarters, 2¾@3c; old crop, 1½@1¾c; dried raspberries, 20@30c; dried blackberries, 7@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 8@10c; pitted cherries, 18@20c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $8 25; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 25; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 50; round shore do, $6 00; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@2 25; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless cake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herrings, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

Hops—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56c; No. 1 do 49c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 65; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12¾c. Dates, 7¼c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾@6c. Almonds-Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12¾@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ case, $6 25@7 50. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $3 00@5 50 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5¼@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 2@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do mahogany, 54@55c; do dark 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 9, 1879.

The crude market was without much change to-day. The outlook is brighter.

CRUDE.

United, 81¼@81¾c; shipment, $1 01¼

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9c; New York, 9¼c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 85@90c; city, $1 00@1 03.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York—APRIL 9.—Cotton inactive at 11⅛@11¾c; futures firm. Flour in limited demand; receipts, 17,000 barrels; superfine western and State, $3 20@3 60; common to good, $3 60@3 90; good to choice, $3 95@4 50; white wheat extra, $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio, $3 70@5 00; St. Louis $3 80@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 50@7 75. Wheat steady; receipts 106,000 bushels; rejected spring, 77c; No. 4 87@88c; No. 3 spring 93@94c; No. 2 spring $1 04; ungraded 92½c; ungraded winter red, $1 06@1 10 No. 3 $1 06@1 08; No. 2 $1 24¼; No. 1 do. $1 14@1 14¾; ungraded amber, $1 08@1 11; No. 2 amber $1 10@1 11¾; ungraded white $1 10@1 10½; No. 2 do. $1 09¼@1 10; No. 1 do., sales of 86,000 bushels at $1 11¾@1 11¾. Rye steady; western 58¾@59¼c. Barley quiet nominally unchanged. Malt dull. Corn firmer; receipts, 119,000 bushels; ungraded 42@45½c; No. 3, 44c; steamer 44¼@44¾c; No. 2, 45@45½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 21,000 bushels; No. 3 white 33¼c; No. 2 do. 35c; No. 1 do 38c; western mixed 31¾@32c; white western 35@36½c. Hay steady and unchanged at 40@45c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Sugar active and a shade higher; refining fair to good 6¾@6¾c. Molasses firmer. Rice in good demand; Carolina 6¼@7¼c; Louisiana 6¾@7¼c. Petroleum quiet and firm; United 80¾@81c; refined 9¼c. Tallow steady at 6⅛@6⅝c. Rosin firm at $1 40. Turpentine 34c bid; 35c asked. Eggs dull; western 13@13¼c. Leather in good demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middling and heavy weights, 19@21c. Wool dull; domestic fleece 26@38c; pulled 17@34; unwashed 9@24c. Pork $9 40 for old; $10 6¾@10 75 for new. Beef firm. Cutmeats quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; prime steam $6 57½@6 80. Buster nominally unchanged. Cheese dull; western 2¾@8c. Whisky steady at $1 05¼.

Chicago—APRIL 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active but lower; No. 2 Chicago spring, fresh, 91c; regular 87¾c cash; 92¾c May; 93¼c June; No. 3, 78¾@78¾c; rejected 64@66c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; fresh 34¼c; regular 31c cash; 35¼c May; 35¾c June. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates; 21¾@21¼c cash; 25¾c May; 25⅝c June. Rye easier at 44@44¼. Barley easier at 67c. Flaxseed scarce and firm at $1 30@1 70. Pork good but at lower rates; $10 25 asked cash; $10 25@10 27½ May; $10 37½@10 40 June. Lard active but lower at $6 32½@6 35; cash $6 37@6 40; May $6 42½@6 45. Bulkmeats dull and prices a shade lower at $3 80, $5 00@5 20. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 48,600 bushels; corn, 132,000 bushels; oats, 38,000 bushels; rye, 1,100 bushels; barley, 7,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 94,000 bushels; corn, 198,000 bushels; oats, 63,000 bushels rye, 2,200 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; 87½c April; 92¾c bid May. Corn dull and nominally unchanged. Oats firmer; advanced ⅛c. Provisions firm and unchanged.

St. Louis—APRIL 9.—Cotton firm and unchanged, middling 10½c; sales 95 bales; receipts 800 bales; shipments 1,700 bales; stock 18,565bales. Flour dull and lower to sell. Wheat active but lower; No. 2 red fall $1 02¾@1 02¾ cash; $1 02½@1 02¾ April, $1 03@1 03⅝ closing; $1 03¾ May, $1 03¾@1 02¾ closing; $1 03¾ June; 98¾@98c July; No. 3 red fall $1 00. Corn inactive and lower for future. No. 2 33¼c cash; 33¼@33⅜c May; 34¼@34¾c June. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 25⅞@26c cash; no options. Rye quiet at 48¼c. Barley dull; prime to choice 50@65c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork inactive and lower; jobbing at $10 45. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulkmeats inactive and lower; cribs $5 35; clear $5 50. Receipts —Flour, 3,000 bushels; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 27,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 176,000 bushels; oats, 38,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

Philadelphia—APRIL 9.—Flour firmer; Minnesota extra family $4 50@4 75. Ohio choice $5 55; St. Louis fancy $6 00; Michigan good $4 90; Minnesota patent process $6 87½. Rye flour in fair demand $2 75@2 87½. Wheat dull; ungraded $1 10@1 12; western red, on track, $1 12¾@1 13. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn less active; western, on track, and rejected, 40@41¼c; do do steamer 42@42¼c. Oats in light demand but holders firm; mixed 30@31c; white western 32@33½c. Provisions in fair demand and market firm; mess pork $12 50; mess pork $10 37½@10 50; smoked hams $8 50@9 25; pickled $7 25@8 25. Lard—Western $6 75@7 00. Butter nominally unchanged. Cheese unsettled; western creamery 7¼@7¾c; do. good 6@7c. Eggs quiet; western 12½@13½c. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Whisky steady; western $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 33,000 barrels; wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 100,000 bushels; oats, 156,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 500 bushels.

Milwaukee—APRIL 9.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat steady; opened and advanced ½c, and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 99c; No. 1 Milwaukee 95c; No. 2, 90¼c; April 87¼c; May 92½c; June 94c; No. 3, 77½c; No. 4, 72@73½c; rejected, 63@63½c. Corn firmer and scarce; No. 2, 34½c. Oats steady and unchanged; No. 2, fresh 24c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 46¾c. Barley neglected and nominal; No. 2 spring fresh, 51c; April, 55c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet; new, $10 20. Lard—prime steam, $6 35. Hogs dull and unchanged at $3 50@3 90. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 28,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—APRIL 9.—Cotton higher at 10¾c. Flour easier; family $4 60@5 50. Wheat weaker; prime to choice red $1 04@1 06. Corn steady and in fair demand at 37@38c. Oats steady at 29@32c. Rye dull at 56c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork quiet; held at $10 75@11 00. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates; steam $6 32½@6 35. Bulkmeats easier; held at $3 65, $4 85@5 00. Bacon quiet at $4 12½, $5 37½@5 62½. Whisky dull and lower at $1 01. Butter dull and drooping; prime to fancy creamery 28@30c; choice Western Reserve 18@20; choice Central Ohio 16@17c. Linseed oil steady at 65c.

Toledo—APRIL 9.—Wheat firmer; extra white Michigan $1 05¼; No. 1 white Michigan $1 03¼; amber Michigan spot April, $1 05; May $1 06¼; June $1 07¼; No. 2 red winter spot $1 05¼ asked; $1 05¼ bid; May $1 06½; June $1 07¾. No. 3 red $1 01¾; western amber $1 07; No. 2 amber Illinois nominally $1 12. Corn steady; high mixed 36½c; No. 2 spot 36c; May 36¾c; June 37¼c; No. 2 white 37½c; rejected 35¾c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 spot 28c bid; May 28¼c

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Business fair today with jobbers. Cotton goods in steady demand and very firm. Prints in good request and low priced makes in light supply. Ginghams more active and Atmoskeag staple ginghams advanced to nine. Dress goods in fair demand. Men's wear woolens quiet. Foreign goods in light demand.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1879.

CATTLE.

There was little business transacted in the cattle market during the past six days compared to the preceding week. The arrivals were light and the offerings consisted mostly of the medium grades. Few buyers were in attendance, and as they made few purchases, and that, too, at reduced prices, some were left unsold on several days. Prices are from 10c to 15c lower than they were on this day week. We quote: Fair to good shipping cattle, 1,200@1,400 lbs, may be quoted at $5 00@5 25; fair 900@1,100 lbs averages, $4 25@4 75. Stockers 3¼@4c. Bulls and fat cows 2¼@4c.

SHEEP.

The market for sheep has been holding its own. The arrivals have been fair, and the demand about equal to the supply. Prices have undergone little or no change. Sales were made during the past few days at from $5 00 to $6 25, the last figure having been paid for 1 car of prime averaging 145 lbs. Few clipped sheep were on sale; one car averaging 100 lbs, brought $4 80.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs have been very light, and there has been very little change in the market. Prices are somewhat stronger; Philadelphias, $4 20@4 30; Yorkers, $3 75@3 85.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, April 7, 1879.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle for sale to-day was unusually large, and with only an average demand some were left over unsold at the close. The Chicago bought cattle, of which the supply largely consisted, did no good for their owners, and drovers, almost without an exception, reported the market as having been a very unsatisfactory one. Sales were made at 5¼@6c for good to prime; 4½@5c for medium to fair, and 4@4¼c for common. Bulls sold all the way from 3 to 4½c. Fresh cows were in fair supply and dull at $20 00@40 00 ₱ head. Veals dull with most of the sales at 3¼@4½c.

SHEEP.

There were 224 head of sheep on sale, and although the market was only fair, prices were higher, ranging from $5 00 to $6 25. Sales were made as follows: John Beeler wholesaled 28 sheep, averaging about 150 lbs, at 6c, and 25 spring lambs, averaging 40 lbs, at $4 00 ₱ head or 10c ₱ lb; John Simers reported 43 sheep at 5¾@6c; J. F. Neely, 38 at 5¼@6c; P. Sheitemantle, 90 at 5@6¼c.

HOGS.

The retail demand is falling off, as is usually the case at this time of the year. Sales were made in a retail way at $4 00@4 50 per gross.

St. Louis—APRIL 9.—Cattle in good demand and prices a shade higher; for shipping grades steady and unchanged; good to choice heavy shipping steers $4 85@5 25; do. light $4 50@4 70; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 700 head.

Hogs—Lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3 40@3 60; packing, $3 25@3 60; butchers' to select heavy $3 65@3 85; receipts, 5,700 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

Sheep—Easier but not quotably lower; receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 350 head.

Chicago—APRIL 9.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head. Market 5@10c lower and fairly active: mixed $3 60@3 80; light $3 65@3 75; choice heavy $3 80@4 10; market closed dull.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,100 head. Market a shade firmer; shipping $4 10@5 40; feeders and stockers steady at $2 90@4 00; butchers' unchanged at $2 35@3 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments 1,600 head. Market firm at $3 70@6 00.

New York. APRIL 9. — Beeves—Receipts for two days 3,000 head. Market dull and weak, range prices 9@10½c; exporters took 200 head; no shipments.

Sheep—Receipts for two days at 5,600 head; market very tame at barely sustained prices; some good spring lambs brought $5 50 per head.

Swine—Receipts for two days 10,200 head; demand light and quotations nearly no minal; 2 cars Chicago hogs, 154 pounds, $4 20.

Buffalo—APRIL 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,139 head; fair demand and ¼c decline; choice to extra shippers $4 75@5 60; medium to good $4 25@4 60; light butchers $3 80@4 25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,400 head; market dull and low with heavy receipts which depress trade; fair to good western sheep $5 60@5 90; choice to extra $6 00@6 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,680 head; fair demand for local trade; eastern dealers holding off; sales of Yorkers at $3 75@4 00; good to choice medium and heavy $4 00@4 15.

Cincinnati—APRIL 9.—Hogs quiet; common, $2 90@3 45; light, $3 50@3 75; packing $3 65@3 90; butchers' $3 90@4 05; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 490 head.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—APRIL 9.—Wool nominally unchanged at holders' disposal to close out old stocks at comparatively low figures; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 33@35c; Wisconsin and Michigan 30@31½c; combing and delaine 30@40c.

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8 lbs Fresh Roasted Coffee	1 00
11½ lbs A Sugar	1 00
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2 gallon Choice Syrup	90
3 lb cans Baking Powder	1 00
3 lbs Potatoe Flour for	25

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